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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## Tower Views

by Clearway

**'Democratic Co-operation' On Bombs, Labor, Plans This Installment Buying**

¶ **War Premier Speaks**—Surrounded by gifts of gold commemorating their long years of marital companionship, David Lloyd George and his wife receive impressive tributes at Cannes, France, that the British people are mindful of the great role in British statesmanship taken by Lloyd George during the past 48 years, and the less spectacular but nonetheless important part so well played by his wife. The path to their door has been worn deeper by the feet of British notables and tokens of appreciation come from high and lowly. That the former Premier still speaks with a voice of prophecy is borne out when, after scanning the turbulent international situation, he says: "The future of human liberty for very many generations to come depends on France, the United States and Great Britain and what they do together, working on parallel lines." • With so many voices echoing a similar theme there's reason to hope that the democracies may keep their lines parallel, not crossed.

¶ **Bombs in Spain**—France protests to the Insurgent regime against the bombing of French territory, backing its protests by anti-aircraft and artillery which prepare to take positions near the affected frontier. Meanwhile the fate of American volunteers in the Teruel sector is a subject of denials and accusations. As insurgent forces take commanding positions outside Teruel, Loyalists report routing of German volunteers at Salamanca, and Rebels continue bombing Barcelona. Some five tons of bombs are reported dropped on Seville from Loyalist planes; the Rebel score is not reported. • Somewhat apropos, therefor, comes the remarks of William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, made in Paris Saturday: "There are still at large murderous clowns who write of their pleasure in the jolly sport of dropping bombs on helpless men. . . . At least nine tenths of the people of the world desire peace, and the other tenth know that after a large-scale war between anything like equal opponents, there could be no victor but death."

¶ **Labor Forecast**—Gusty and lusty has been the mushroom growth of the American Labor Party in New York State, where it now controls virtually a balance of power. But this is only one forty-eighth of the party's ambitious design as envisaged by B. Charney Vladeck, Majority Leader in the New York City Council. Mr. Vladeck forsees the American Labor Party holding the balance of power in 48 states in 1940 and dictating the presidential choice—a sort of "Popular Front" movement to preserve democracy from Fascist reactionaries, with the American Labor Party the nucleus. Vast the design and one that will depend greatly upon the party's continued success in New York and upon a Lewis-Green Popular Front in the labor movement itself. Mr. Vladeck admits as much. • But Labor must first unify itself before it can unify more diverse political elements.

¶ **Kennedy, On Roosevelt**—During the last election campaign, Joseph P. Kennedy wrote a telling book, "Why I am for Roosevelt." Last night, in Boston, prior to his keynote speech for the city's welfare fund, he told the press that he was still for Roosevelt. He is for the President because he believes he is cleaning up a mess no one else can and will clean up. As one business man to another, and without hindrance of the diplomatic verbiage he must soon acquire at the Court of St. James's, he told business to unite on a program. One business man would retire the Government from active service, another would except labor legislation, another would balance the budget, another would build public purchasing power. • Diverse plans leave business united only in complaining. Business statesmanship might evolve a constructive plan, he suggests.

¶ **Installment Sponges**—Last spring J. A. W. Zelomek of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc., said that probably as much as 33 to 36 per cent of all retail sales were effected by installment buying. Hence when Mr. H. B. E. (in a nearby column), seizing as he does any odd scrap of statistical data, pointed out a year ago that the "installment plan" revealed "a soft spot" in the then current business outlook, he merely pointed up a conclusion from the figures of the statistician. Here's how it works: During recessions people reduce purchases; but the payments on previously purchased installment goods must go on; this curtails purchases for current needs; interferes with the normal law of supply and demand; tends to divert money from active trade to bank vaults. But, says Mr. Elliston, when the President, as in recent talks with automobile officials, warns against overdoing installment selling, he is not frowning upon the practice where the utilization of consumer-credit is justifiable. He is merely warning against the development of "soft spots" in the business apple. • It might be timely to warn against "soft spots" in consumer resistance, too.

## In the Boston Section:

Community Fund gets under way.

State commission shows need for sales tax, predicts permanent need for welfare aid for 10 per cent of population.

Dr. Conant says colleges are turning out too many men.

*And* **News From All New England**

**In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

## Radio Commission Warns Against Super Stations

### Sees Danger of Too Many of Them Building Up Barrier Against Smaller Units—Says Press Relation Must Be Clarified

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — The Federal Communications Commission, in an inconclusive report from its engineering department on "Social and Economic Aspects of the Radio," praised American broadcasting but felt that further regulation may be needed in the future.

The report was prepared by T. A. M. Craven, now a commissioner, but former head of the engineering department, in which capacity he prepared the document. He warned against additional super-power stations, such as Station WLW operated at Cincinnati by the Crosley Radio Corporation, which might squeeze out local stations if more of them were licensed. Approximately 15 applications for super-power stations are now filed with the Commission.

Though the report was specific in the matter of super-stations, it was general and non-definitive in character in relation to most of the social and economic problems which have been frequently to the fore. One big decision that must be made in time, it said, is the relationship between press and radio, and whether to curb the ownership of broadcasting stations by the newspapers. But outside of pointing out the problem, the report did little to clear it up. Mr. Craven said one of the difficulties in the way of prohibiting the press from entering the radio field is "the possible interference with freedom of speech and press."

The report was ready last July 1, it is revealed, but was held back because of "uncertainties" until after the American-Radio Conference at Havana.

The objection of too much advertising, which many listeners have to radio programs, was only slightly touched on. Radio is a new art, Mr. Craven said, which has developed "in advance of complete understanding of its social significance."

Mr. Craven, however, strongly praised "the American system" of sponsored broadcast from advertisers which, he said, has given programs superior to those abroad.

Dealing with the press and radio Mr. Craven said that eventually "a choice may have to be made between permitting or preventing other media, such as the press, an opportunity to supplement their older facilities with the new invention of radio."

He added:

"Among the dangers of a course which withholds broadcasting licenses from any industry or representation thereof, may be mentioned the possible discrimination involved against any class or group without any reasonable basis therefor, the possible interference with freedom of speech and press, possible turning aside of what may be a natural course of progress by which older established media bring their experience and their equipment to the gradual utilization of the new methods which science makes possible, and the possible establishment of an undesirable precedent."

**Leading radio networks' time sales show substantial gains: Financial Page.**

## Sales Tax Splits Bay State

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Massachusetts political forces were aligning today for and against a 2 per cent retail sales tax proposed by the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures to relieve real estate of the $45,000,000 annual local cost of relief.

The Commission predicted Massachusetts relief expenditures will continue to rise for at least four years and that not less than 10 per cent of the State's 4,350,000 will be receiving full or partial relief for many years to come.

The need for speedy relief of real estate, now carrying $204,000,000 of the annual $410,000,000 cost of State and local government in Massachusetts, was the basis for the Commission's sales tax recommendation. The investigating group insisted substantial economies could not be obtained swiftly enough to provide the relief needed to prevent actual confiscation of real estate through taxation.

The effect of the sales tax, according to the Commission, would be to reduce the average real estate tax rate by $7.02 per $1000 of valuation. This would reduce the average rate from $35.45 to $28.43.

To prevent use of sales tax revenue for purposes other than financing of relief, the Commission's proposed legislation provides substantial penalties for communities increasing their future appropriations over the average for the past five years.

The Commission's 200-page report contained the first detailed study of the State's relief problems. The group found that in 1936, more than 1,000,000 persons, or 23 per cent of the State's population, received some form of relief for varying periods during 1936 at a total cost of $142,000,000, including $99,500,000 for WPA expenditures.

**Sales Tax situation in Massachusetts: Page 9; twenty-three states collect sales tax: Page 10.**

## Canberra Gets Tax Exemption Plan for North

### 20 Years' Freedom Asked to Promote Neglected Australian Area

### Railroads Urged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRISBANE, Queensland — Freedom from income tax and tariffs for 20 years, two proposals for putting new vigor into the huge stagnant area of Australia's Northern Territory have been brought forward by a special investigating committee in charge of Queensland's Land Administration Board. The plan would make Darwin a free port. The committee further recommends the building of two new stretches of railway to bring the central districts of the territory into touch with prosperous areas in Western Australia on the one side and Queensland on the other. The report was recently presented to the Federal Government.

It is recommended that for a score of years no income tax either Territorial or Federal should be levied except on property income, such as bonds and bank deposits. "The matter should not be left to the discretion of succeeding Governments," says the report, "but Parliament should pass an act giving the necessary exemption so that intending investors would have confidence in knowing that they were fully protected."

It is believed that the effect of such encouragement on large scale mining enterprises and on pastoral development would be considerable, and that it would direct attention to the Territory as a favorable field for enterprise.

**Would End Relief Tax**

The report points to the result of the imposition of taxes in the Territory on the same basis as the rest of Australia and quotes how the petrol tax causes the price a gallon to range from 2s. 9d. to 4s. 4d. The abolition of that tax is urged.

The committee also recommends "that special legislation be enacted suspending, for a period of 20 years, all tariff laws in respect of the Northern Territory and that Darwin be proclaimed a free port for all goods intended for use within the Territory." This, it is held, would assist the Territory greatly in reducing living costs. The need for tariff differentiation would require attention when existing trade agreements were being revised, or new trade treaties were being entered into.

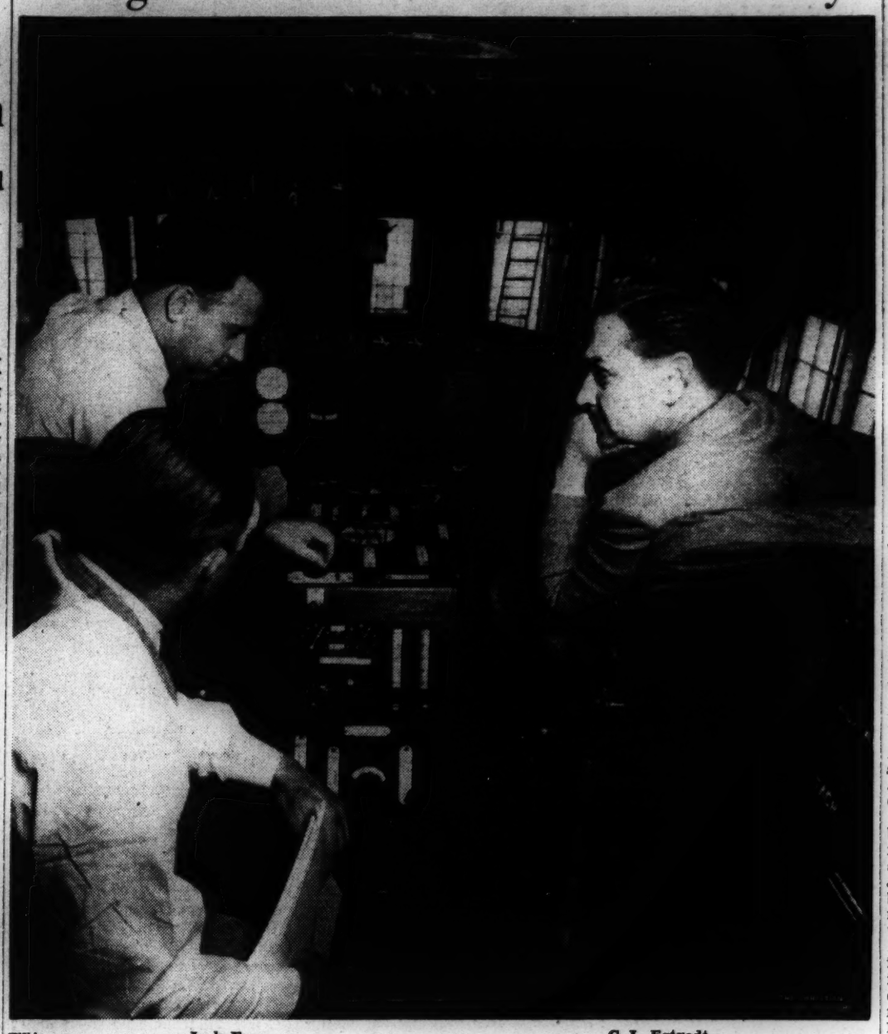
Further, a system of rebates is proposed on all materials and goods landed at other ports, such as Adelaide, Wyndham or Townsville and subsequently consigned to the Territory. It is also proposed that foodstuffs imported from other parts of Australia be supplied at export parity.

**To Encourage Grazing**

The committee recommends the most liberal treatment of pastoralists and prospective pastoralists to encourage the grazing of sheep and cattle. So that the transport of stock may be facilitated, it is suggested that two railway lines be constructed. One would be from Dajarra to Rankine, about 240 miles, of which about 160 miles would be in Queensland and 80 miles in the Territory. The other line would run from Wyndham down the valley of the Ord River to a point about half-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

## Gadgets to Guide a New Giant of the Sky



TWA

Jack Frye
Upper—President of TWA
Paul Richter
Lower—Vice-President of Operations for TWA

C. L. Egtvedt
President of Boeing Factory, With Air-Line Heads Inspecting Instrument Panel of a Model of One of the Huge Four-Motored Super-Skyliners Designed for TWA Routes

## How One City Does It: Surplus With Low Tax Rate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio — For the twelfth consecutive time the administrative head of this city has reported the closing of a year of financial soundness with all services "well performed," the lowest tax rate for cities of its size, and a substantial cash balance. It was another testimonial to the good government which has prevailed here under the manager-small council system since 1925 when voters revolted against machine-spoils government.

In his annual message to the City Council, Col. C. O. Sherrill, City Manager, reviewing the past year's achievements said, "The sound financial condition of the city is indicated by rates of interest on bonds sold during the year, varying from slightly over 1 per cent to slightly less than 2 per cent.

**Low Tax Rate**

"Cincinnati's adjusted tax rate for 1937 was the lowest in the United States among cities from 300,000 to 500,000 population," he said. "Our unadjusted tax rate of 18.88 ($18.88 per $1,000 of taxable property) was bettered only by Washington, D. C., with a rate of 17.50; but the fact Washington is the national capital and that the District of Columbia receives large contributions to its revenue from the Federal Government, renders the Washington tax rate of no value for comparative purposes.

"While the tax rate in a community is no more important than the amount and character of services rendered by the city, yet it is a serious factor in its bearing on the business and industrial institutions providing funds for the municipality's operation. It is the policy of the City of Cincinnati to keep its tax rate as low as feasible while, at the same time giving adequate service to the citizens."

**Five-Year Program**

Colonel Sherrill explained that the spending program for all the governmental subdivisions—schools, city and county—are planned jointly on a five-year basis to keep the annual cost as low as possible.

This report is the more striking since it came on the eve of uncertainty about the future course of this city's unique non-partisan operation. For the first time since the reform of 1925, the Charter-Citizens' Party is not in control. Through an alignment of the one independent councilman with the four Republicans in the nine-man Council, the mayoralty and nominal control of the City Council, organized the first of this year, has gone to the Republican Party.

The city was under the control of this party when spoils politics were at their worst here prior to 1925, although other local parties, too, had their innings. There is much evidence, on the other hand, that the local party has cast aside many spoilsmen and has adopted the leadership of men of high repute. Its candidates have evidenced a definite disposition to retain gains the city has made. The selection of Colonel Sherrill last year was made by the unanimous consent of both groups—another proof of their willingness to go along with a non-partisan leadership for the city.

## Huge Airline Ships Made Possible By Army Pioneering

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BURBANK, Calif., Jan. 24—Aviation's latest prodigy—a huge four-motored transport plane with nearly 75 per cent more seating and sleeping capacity than is now possible, having greatly enhanced facilities for comfort and speed, and capable of operating eventually in the substratosphere—has reached the stage where a full-size model has been approved by Transcontinental & Western Airways, and production for overland service this summer is not improbable.

Contracts for six of these 33-passenger, all-metal "super-skyliners" at a total cost of $2,043,000, were signed following approval of the "mock-up" model, as it is called in the profession.

Had it not been for the pioneering of the Army, resulting in the perfecting of the so-called "flying fortress" bomber, it would not have been possible to complete a plane of such enlarged dimensions so soon.

**Dies and Tools Ready**

As it was, the dies and tools which successfully built the army superplanes were available for immediate use on the contracts of TWA.

The fleet is being built by the Boeing Airplane Company at Seattle, Wash., where army "flying fortresses" were constructed. These four-motored army craft have proven themselves in defense maneuvers, one of the feats being a cross-country hop in less than 12 hours, or more than three hours faster than

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Vital Factors Are Holding Up Navy Message

### President Waits Reports on Japan Exceeding Battleship Limit

### Army Dissatisfied

### Administration Also Does Not Want to Rouse Isolation Bloc in Opposition

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Three factors have operated to postpone President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on naval expansion, and may result in changing its character and the type of recommendations to be included in it, it was learned here today.

First is growing opposition in Congress based on the belief that the fundamental purpose behind the contemplated naval expansion is to back the Roosevelt-Hull anti-aggressor foreign policy rather than to provide strictly for national defense.

Second is strong pressure from Army quarters for a share in the special rearmament program, pressure which is backed by a group in Congress.

Third is continued inability of both American and British diplomacy to discover factually the amount of truth behind rumors that Japan is already building three large battleships exceeding by a wide margin the 35,000-ton limit fixed by the 1936 Naval Treaty of such ships.

The extent to which the developing isolationist attitude in Congress is concerning the White House is disclosed by the fact, learned for the first time today, that President Roosevelt held a secret foreign policy conference with labor leaders last week.

Whereas his meetings with business and labor leaders on the subject of domestic recovery were widely advertised, no publicity was given out regarding the summoning to the White House of the following group:

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; George Harrison, President of the Railroad Brotherhoods; Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the A. F. of L.; and Robert Watt, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

**Discussed Foreign Policy**

The labor group assumed that it was summoned to discuss pending labor legislation in Congress and opened the discussion with questions on this subject. The President, it is learned, permitted this to continue for not over five minutes, and then asked why the A. F. of L. had not taken a more active part in foreign affairs and come out publicly in support of co-operation against dictatorships and aggressors.

The President specifically cited to them the attitude adopted by organized labor in England, referring to a recent speech of Sir Walter Citrine, British Trades Union leader.

The labor group reaction was mixed. Mr. Green is reported to have expressed his personal sympathy with the President's feelings. But he explained he was afraid that if he came out publicly for a co-operative foreign policy the rival C. I. O. forces led by John L. Lewis would promptly go over to the isolation camp. Mr. Harrison is reported to have sided with Mr. Green, but both Mr. Woll and Mr. Watt are said to have evidenced a lack of enthusiasm for the conceptions that democracy, and with it labor's freedom, is threatened by dictatorships to a degree which should be the earnest concern of American labor.

The entire conference was devoted to foreign affairs with the exception of the first five minutes.

**Isolationists Are Suspicious**

The prospective congressional opposition, reflecting the basic isolationism of a large bloc in both Senate and House, promises to turn the debate on the naval expansion program into a searching analysis of the Administration's foreign policy. Suspicion is increasing in the isolationist group that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull are planning to use their increased navy as the basis for vigorous American co-operation against aggressor nations—primarily Japan.

Members of this group will include such anti-Administration Democrats as Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana who have broken with the New Deal on domestic policy and are now planning to attack its foreign policy as well. This group will express its willingness to vote for any national defense measure which can be proved to be of strictly defensive military value, but they will demand proof that such weapons as battleships are not intended as implementations of diplomatic policy in such regions of the world as the Far East. They are planning to charge that this is the intention, and that the Administration is, by embarking on naval expansion, moving to a much more active role in world affairs.

With such a prospect in view in Congress the White House has to consider whether to accept the challenge or redraft the naval program to eliminate features most open to the charge of over-seas involvement. Acceptance of the Senate challenge would involve a public commitment to world co-operation and a bold effort to lead American public opinion away from isolationism.

Ever since the Japanese invasion of China began last summer the Administration's foreign policy has been seeking freedom to play a re-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Economics in the News

### Installment Buying—Result of Presidential Conferences May Produce Healthier Conditions in Automobile Industry—Growth of a Habit

*By* H. B. E.

Those who were brought up on the severe regimen of the Victorian way of life have never taken kindly to the installment habit. This writer is one of them. When I came to buy a house, I was appalled when friends suggested that, preferably, it should have a mortgage attached. In vain I protested that real estate is the most illiquid of commodities, meaning that, in time of stress, homes are easy to part with, but only to the mortgagee. "You'll never sell your house without a mortgage, anyway," they said. And they told me, a newcomer to Boston, that Beacon Hill itself nestled in a mountain of mortgages, though the fathers of the Beacon Hillers would never have entertained such appendages.

In economics, there is nothing reprehensible about this or any other form of consumer-credit provided that the purchase is either productive or durable. In the former category is an agricultural implement. Farmers who buy machinery on the installment plan find that the machinery pays for itself in short order. As to durable goods, the theory is that payments strung over a period coincide with the use of the purchase; therefore money is not being paid out for something that has already been consumed. In this category fall automobiles and houses. Thus they are examples of durable goods which warrant purchase on the installment plan.

But installment buying is not limited to productive or durable goods. Last spring I called attention to its spread among all categories of consumer goods, non-durable as well as durable. Such a development had wrapped financial data in confusion. Writing some time before, in a business review, Robert B. Warren, of Case, Pomeroy & Co., had said:

> There is strong reason to believe that the character of commercial loans has undergone a profound change in recent years; and that the item now includes a large and growing element of consumer credit in the form of finance company paper, personal loans, loans on consumer charge accounts, other receivables, etc. In fact, so important is now the position of the finance company in the American credit structure that it is questionable if the historical series of banking data are any longer intelligible.

The occasion for my own reference to the subject was an estimate of the growth of the habit by an expert in the retail trade. This was A. W. Zelomek, economist of the International Statistical Bureau, Inc. Mr. Zelomek estimated that as much as 33 to 36 per cent of all retail sales were effected by installment buying, a figure which, according to the same statistician, was much higher than the figure in 1929.

I do not know how Mr. Zelomek arrived at his conclusion. But, in view of his knowledge of the retail trade, it was regarded with respect, especially in view of the lack of any other estimate, let alone reliable data. I remarked of such a situation, in this place on March 29 last year, that it revealed "a soft spot" in the current business outlook.

Installment buying is "a soft spot" because of the manner in which it intensifies the fluctuations of the economic system. When there is a recession, people either voluntarily or involuntarily reduce their purchases, particularly their purchases on credit. But the payments on antecedent installment buying have still to be kept up. The double effect of a drying up of this form of buying and the employment of current income in paying installments on back credit purchases was disastrous in 1929-32. Not only was current buying curtailed; much of consumers' income went to finance companies which in turn had to meet indebtedness to the banks, where the money simply shored up in idleness.

Such a contraction in consumer-credit expansion is again beginning to appear. The President's conferences on the subject may therefore seem to be merely another chapter in the national pastime of locking the stable door after the horse has been stolen. Up till 1921 the country bought commodities on margin; up till 1926, real estate; up till 1929, stocks; now, consumer goods. Reforms have been written into the statutes to mitigate such abuses after they have blown the ceiling out, or the door down. Still, as a long-run reform, there will be considerable support for the co-operation which the President has enlisted from both industry and the finance company not to overdo installment selling in the automobile industry.

Certainly the President does not mean to frown upon the practice as such. For it has been under the Roosevelt Administration that finance company paper has been made negotiable at Federal Reserve Banks. And he is putting a government guarantee, as, e. g., in the new housing bill, behind credit borrowed in buying houses—a commodity little different in the economic sense from automobiles.

## Gov. Browning Called TVA Foe

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 24 (AP)—E. H. Crump, leader of the Shelby County (Memphis) Democratic organization, has carried directly to President Roosevelt his fight against Gov. Gordon Browning's proposal to take over private power companies.

Mr. Crump charged in a letter he said he mailed yesterday that Governor Browning "is with the power trust," and "is not in sympathy with TVA and never will be."

Governor Browning last week recommended to the President that the State join with the Tennessee Valley Authority in buying at "fair prices" existing electric distribution facilities owned by the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation within the State. President Roosevelt indicated that he would discuss the Governor's proposal in Washington Thursday.

Mr. Crump wrote his letter as Democratic National Committeeman from Tennessee.

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## *Flapper Record Set by Seal In Six-Mile Jaunt Ashore*

HAYWARD, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—How a San Francisco Bay seal marked up an unofficial world record in the six-mile overland flap was told here today by Game Warden Fred Rogers.

The land-going seal—call him Mr. Flipper—weighed 400 pounds. He set the record yesterday over a two-way course, from the Hayward water front three miles inland to the Hanson Orloff dairy ranch, and return.

Mr. Flipper flapped the first part of the course secretly, under cover of darkness. The return started at 4 a. m. by lantern light.

Workers at the dairy ranch heard what they thought was a cow in a pasture south of the barns and investigated. How the seal got that far inland without assistance is a mystery.

The dairymen, uncertain how to deal with Mr. Flipper, telephoned Mr. Rogers. The latter told them to go back to bed—it was 2 a. m.—and stop dreaming. But the dairymen insisted the seal really was there.

The game warden came. He, too, was startled. Mr. Flipper was flapping around in a muddy field and bellowing.

They managed to get the seal to a highway. There the warden started shooing him on the return lap. It was slow—but it was sure.

The lantern-lighted pageant and the grunting and groaning of Mr. Flipper collected a crowd. At daylight a motorcycle escort became necessary.

Sandwich wagons drew up to sell hot dogs to the crowd. Soon the town band, the ladies' drum team, and the Forward Hayward Club were rushing home for their uniforms. Two Hayward merchants broke out flags and the engineer at the light plant tied down the whistle. . . . .

Mr. Flipper was tiring, as anyone could see, but he could smell the salt water now. He advanced his stroke to 120 a minute.

With whistles blowing, flags waving and the crowd cheering, Mr. Flipper began stroking 122 and crossed the shoreline in a burst of speed.

Warden Rogers had been appointed timekeeper but his watch—unfortunately—stopped. He was certain, however, that Mr. Flipper's record will stand for a long time.

## Job Insurance Fund Aided

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Allotment of $142,461.73 to New York State as a supplementary grant for administration of the State Unemployment Insurance Law from Jan. 1 to March 31 was announced by the Social Security Board through Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director, today. The state had previously received $2,039,094.10 from the Board for the same period, it was added.

# C. I. O. Loses Plea to Control All New York Subway Workers

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Extension by the Transport Workers Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, of its influence over employees of New York City's municipal subway system appeared blocked at least temporarily today through a ruling by the New York State Labor Relations Board that its jurisdiction did not extend to employees of a Government agency.

Practically all employees of New York City's vast network of subway, elevated, trolley and motor bus lines already are organized under the Transport Workers Union, which had asked the labor relations board to certify it also as the sole bargaining agent for the 5,400 workers in the municipal subway system.

In refusing the Union's plea, the Board emphasized that, in its opinion, public employees had just as much right as private employees to organize unions, but that the Board had no legal powers to defend that right.

**Union to Go to Court**

Officials of the Union, led by Michael Quill, its International President and a member of the new Muncipial Council, said they would fight the Board's decision in the courts, taking the issue into the field of political action if necessary.

Mr. Quill voiced indigatnon that the City and State should not voluntarily accept the labor conditions imposed by law upon other employers. He described the Labor Board's decision and the Subway Administration's unwillingness to accept C. I. O. control of its employees as "a disgrace to New York City" and a "travesty on liberal government."

Not only the Transport Workers Union, but also the Municipal Transit Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, indicated its displeasure at the ruling and announced it would seek authority from the Legislature to change the situation.

**New Election Favored**

The New York City Board of Transportation, however, is understood to favor a new election under an employee representation plan which the labor organizations have denounced as a "company union." The election, it was said, had been held up pending a decision by the State Labor Relations Board.

In rendering its decision, which was unanimous, the board considered the question of exemption of Government employees from provisions of the State Labor Relations Act and had to decide if operation of the subway was a proprietary or strictly governmental function. This necessity arose from Section 715 of the Act, which exempts "employees of the State or any political or civil subdivision or other agency thereof."

Recalling that its function was to administer the law as written, the Board said:

"This language is plain and unambiguous. It contains no qualification regarding the type of undertaking or the nature of the work done by employees of the State or any of its agencies. It is therefore unnecessary for us to determine whether the operation of the subway is a 'proprietary' or 'governmental' activity."

**Merits Not Considered**

The Labor Board held that its decision was made purely on jurisdictional grounds and was not concerned with the merits of the C. I. O. union's petition.

That the Board had no jurisdiction had been the contention of the Board of Transportation from the start of the proceedings. Members of the latter organization absented themselves consistently from hearings called to consider the petition and John H. Delaney, chairman refused to appear before the Labor Board.

# Food and Clothes Needed by 100,000 Pupils in Hills

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Hundreds of impoverished children in the Southern mountains travel long distances to attend school without luncheon and without money for food, according to a survey by the Save the Children Fund.

A part of the study, which is to cover 22 counties in isolated regions of Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and North Carolina, has already been completed, showing the specific needs of pupils in 23 of the 1,000 schools on the list.

"There are approximately 1,100 pupils with a total of 27 teachers," the report says. "There are 310 children who are undernourished, 354 without warm clothing, 171 without shoes and 554 in need of hot lunch at school.

"There are 247 pupils who need milk, while 385 are without adequate school supplies. Tooth brushes are needed by 592 boys and girls; 357 have no soap."

At least 100,000 boys and girls need assistance, according to John R. Voris, President and Executive Director of the movement.

"Although they live in backward surroundings and are far from the beaten paths of industry, they are as bright as the average and only need a chance to become outstanding men and women," he added. "The Save the Children Fund system of warm meals at schools, together with clothing, shoes and books sent to the Southern field, has enabled many of the small rural schools to remain open and caused other schools to reopen. More than 250,000 books have been distributed."

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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# Chemical Trades Declared to Need Union Attentions

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—James Nelson, President of the United Mine Workers' By-Product Division, told the division convention today that Wilmington, Del., was "as much the creature of the du Pont Dynasty" as any West Virginia coal company town.

Urging chemical industry delegates to build up their organization, Mr. Nelson said:

"Our survey of the chemical industry shows that chaos reigns in the realm of wage rates and working conditions.

"The large chemical plants pay fair wages and conditions approach the paternalism of the pre-depression gas utility industry. In the smaller processing plants, conditions are unbelievable and wages are on a sweatshop level. . . .

"Towns are owned by the chemical industry which would make Harlan County, Ky., look like a garden city in a model community of civil righteousness.

"I do not mean that in these industrial communities, which are owned body and soul by the chemical industry, that the same frontier and crudely primitive situations exist as have prevailed in such places as Harlan.

"The chemical industry has streamlined the company town. It puts on a silk hat in the industrial centers which it controls.

"Wilmington, Del., is as much a creature of the du Pont dynasty as any little collection of shacks lining a muddy street in a West Virginia soft-coal town."

The By-Product Division convention preceded by a day the United Mine Workers General Convention, to be held this year in the Rialto Theater. The miners engaged the theater after the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to rent them Constitution Hall, scene of the 1936 convention.

Expulsion of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the U. M. W. since the union was organized in 1890, was generally expected by arriving delegates.

The Union has charged Mr. Green with "treason" in signing an A. F. of L. charter for the Progressive Miners of America, rival to the U. M. W. in Illinois.

# New York Schools To Push Job Aid

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—To keep pace with the increased need for training in industry and the trades, vocational courses of the public school system here will be revised and more technological equipment will be installed, according to Morris E.Siegel, Director of Evening and Continuation Schools.

A series of conferences starting on Feb. 15 will provide opportunity to discuss what changes should be made. Educational experts will meet with business leaders to thresh out plans to modernize the curriculum for vocational schools. The project is financed by the State Education Department.

At a meeting held on Jan. 20, a plea that high schools be "democratized" so as to elevate the vocational student to a proper position of respect was made by Associate Superintendent William E. Grady in a talk before the Women's City Club. He held that high schools were no longer the "pre-professional" institutions they once were, but, instead, had become training centers for the "butcher, the baker, the candle-stick maker, chauffeur, maid, beautician and florist."

As head of vocational education in the day schools, he hailed with approval a plan by the Board of Education to turn 50 per cent of the high schools into vocational schools.

# Despite Alarums and Excursions Colonials Made Merry

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Great Houses of Boston Often Echoed to the Strains of a Stately Minuet

# A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Boston,
Wednesday, September 21st.

'Tis near to midnight and as Henry and William still tarry at the Caucus Club, I cannot compose myself to rest, greatly as I need composure after this most trying day.

Early, Henry and William looked both smug and secret, which did so provoke me, as I did think of naught else but that Virginia land, that I was short enough with them, and did pay but scant heed when Henry did once more bid us remain within doors, but replied most pertly that little Harry should have the air and I felt it best for him and that there were more in this town than men only with their everlasting broils, and the sooner the better that they realised there were women and children who would like a little liberty also, e'en though it only be a walk in God's good sunshine.

Oh, I shame to write this as all fell out.

Hetty so dismal I was sharp with her also, until, her noonday task finished, she did flee the house.

These past days she has haunted the shore, wandering among the shipworkers, and speaking to them of Doright and her woes.

I still have not all the right of it, but it seems that a sailor from His Majesty's ship Rodney did come ashore, and Hetty did accost him, poor zany, only to ask if he knew aught of Doright.

**Could Take Care of Herself**

Hetty is naught but a bouncing country maid, and when the sailor man said som'mat rude concerning Massachusetts' men in general and her Doright in particular, she shrilled an answer. If he struck her I cannot say, she was full equal to lash out at him; but this I do know that, faster than I can relate, there were two score of 'Sons' of Liberty around that sailor man, the whole thing going political and words passing.

It so happened a 'prentice boy going past our door, near which I stood with Baby in my arms, did shreik out that Hetty had murdered a British sailor, and without thought did I squeeze the little wretch's hand and demand to be taken forthwith to where this riot was.

Arrived at the wharf I could see naught but a struggling mass of men, a few using the butt ends of those wretched muskets handed out to them, then one suddenly cried out, "Here come the Red Coats now," and as I followed his pointing arm for sure, I did behold a British officer and three soldiers making ready to step ashore from a row boat.

Once again quicker than breath they were upon us, and I knowing well the temper of these men, did cry out, "Oh, cannot someone call Sam Adams, he can handle them," and at this moment who should appear from town, to stand at my very side, but Thomas Hutchinson and an equerry.

**So, Sam Adams Rules**

"So it is Sam Adams who governs this town and not the King's officers," said he smoothly, when of a sudden one of those stupid militia men, all gawky and untrained, did fall over his own musket and off it went! Then, as in a daze, I did hear Henry's voice, and he was shouting to the mob, "Would you bring down Red Coats on us with just cause? Go home, if ye have hurt anyone or damaged aught I'll see you pay if it be your last farthing."

After this, all I remember is I was here at home and bending over me were Henry, William, and to my further daze my own dear father.

To be short, he had come as delegate to the convention from Concord, and that was Henry's surprise for me this morning. And here was I diswrought, Hetty in such a state no supper could be thought of. My precious little Harry a sight to behold instead of the pink of perfection for his dear grandfather's eyes, and Henry so white and stern I feared to speak to him, when he did discover a bullet hole through my blue camlet cloak.

"I shall give this to Sam Adams. I think you were not one of the targets he had in mind," was his grim comment.

And then seeing me recovered, must they all off to find food at the tavern, and so to convene against to-morrow's doings.

Adelaide Stedman.

## Sybil Speaks

**The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the tenth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.**

# Of All Things . . !

### Short-Circuiting Ice

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JACKSON, Mich.—The Consumers Power Company has a new method of removing ice from the transmission wires. More than 554 miles of copper strand combat the threat to electric service in the Jackson district.

Ice-laden wires are short-circuited and the resistance generates heat sufficient to melt the ice.

The process is simple. A turbo-generator, connected directly with the line, supplies the current. Switches over the entire distance—perhaps 50 miles—must be set in accordance with a standard set of instructions. The line is short-circuited at the end farthest from the generator, the voltage of the generator is raised and a current sufficient to raise the wire temperature to melting heat is forced through the short-circuited line. On some of the longer lines, as much as 1,000,000 watts are required.

### Golden Wedding Tour

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Charles W. Ostrander, River Forest, Ill., printing equipment manufacturer, decided five years ago he would take his family on a tour of the West on his golden wedding anniversary.

The tour is nearing the wind-up stage now. Twenty-two members of the family are seeing California in a private railway car. Every minute of the tour follows a prepared schedule.

### Gift From the Kaiser

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—"For practical reasons" the exiled German Kaiser Wilhelm didn't send Robert Willis, Jr., 15-year-old of Richmond, his autograph, after Bobby wrote twice to Doorn asking for it.

Bobby studied the Kaiser's life in school and became interested enough to write for the autograph.

It never did come, but last week a present came from the Kaiser to the Richmond boy. It was a copy of Wilhelm's autobiography, "Aus Meinen Leiben." The following letter accompanied the book:

"To Bobby Willis. To those writing to His Majesty the Kaiser, the chamberlain answers respectfully that for practical reasons, His Majesty is careful never to give his autograph. For historical study I have sent His Supreme Majesty's work, 'From My Life.'

"With warm greetings which is the especial wish of His Majesty."

### Crusoe Strawberries

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BERKELEY, Calif.—A new specimen of strawberry is being grown in the botanical gardens of the University of California here. It is the wild berry from the larger of the Juan Fernandes Islands, which has become famous in literature as the habitat of Robinson Crusoe.

Four of these strawberry plants were obtained from the island, by lobster fishermen, some two years ago. On their arrival at the university, the plants were placed under cultivation, and they have since rooted about 25 times. Their first fruiting is expected in 1939, and a bumper crop is anticipated. The plants are being studied for their fitness as breeding stock.

# Foreign Affairs Notebook

## The League Today

**The League Council** opens its 100th session this week with Geneva under criticism for failure to stop great powers making war, but otherwise doing work that the world acknowledges to be indispensable.

**An impressive new building,** costing $11,000,000, houses 500 clerical employees and a round dozen departments covering military, naval and air advisory boards, committees on mandates, opium, protection for young people, economics, communications, health refugees, air navigation, as well as the autonomous Labor Office. All this work proceeds continuously and inconspicuously while the Council meets thrice a year and the Assembly once, to discuss political matters and attract all the publicity.

**Some 59 nations** compose the League. Five are under two-year withdrawal notice—Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Italy. Previous withdrawals were Costa Rica, Brazil, Japan, Germany and Paraguay.

**Withdrawal of Fascist powers** leaves only Britain, France and Russia of the great powers on the Council (out of 14). The League therefore faces the charges of being an instrument of the democratic powers. So Britain and France are said to wish to eliminate sanctions, though only the Assembly can finally decide. Other effects of charges are a Dutch move to have the Scandinavian (Oslo) economic group recognize "de facto" Italy's Ethiopian conquest despite the League's firm stand—a move that so far has met little response; Roumania's possible swing to fascist side; Italy's reputed attempt at Budapest last week to force Austria's and Hungary's withdrawal—which yielded no results. Poland and Switzerland recently reaffirmed loyalty to the League.

**League's successes,** totaling a round dozen, include Czech-Polish boundary settlement and averting Polish-Lithuanian war, 1920; part in settlement of the Greco-Italian Corfu affair, 1923; averting Greco-Bulgarian war, 1925; and Saar plebiscite arrangements under international police force, 1935.

**League's failures,** in a half dozen major issues—including Ethiopia, Spain, China and disarmament—have been mainly due to the now acknowledged fact that the League has no way of bringing pressure upon a great power that is determined on aggression.

A Monday Feature

# Stand on C. I. O. Headlines A. F. of L. Executive Meeting

*By the Associated Press*

Labor news in brief:

**Miami, Fla.:** The question of the American Federation of Labor's attitude toward the rival Committee for Industrial Organization—war or peace—dominated the calendar of the Federation's Executive Council as it went into closed conferences today.

The attitude would be expressed in a vote to expel formally the unions that have lined up with John L. Lewis' C. I. O. or in a hearkening to the pleas for a truce that have been heard since the breakup of recent peace negotiations in Washington.

The charters of the C. I. O. unions were suspended a year and a half ago. The Executive Council has the power to expel them completely and such action probably would be followed by chartering of A. F. of L. units in the same fields and a drive to win the rank and file membership into the Federation fold.

In the mining field, where the United Mine Workers of America, which is headed by Mr. Lewis, was a prime unit in the C. I. O. movement, there have been indications from A. F. of L. officials that a charter might be issued to the Progressive Miners of America. This Illinois organization formerly was affiliated with the United Mine Workers but broke away and now is under the Federation wing as a local.

The Council, beginning sessions that may last two weeks, also had before it the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor's appeal from an order by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to purge itself of Committee for Industrial Organization affiliates or lose its charter.

**San Francisco:** With announcement that his National Maritime Union had signed a contract with the Socony tanker fleet on the East Coast, Joseph M. Curran on Saturday closed a week-long session aimed at uniting 100,000 unlicensed seamen into a solid C. I. O. front.

Proposals intended to induce the Sailors Union of the Pacific, 8000 strong, into the newly formed United Seamen's Council of North America marked the final session.

Delegates of three West Coast unions—the firemen, inland boatmen and stewards,—pledged themselves to call a convention of all West Coast marine crafts to "take the necessary practical steps to achieve industrial unionism for west coast seamen."

Mr. Curran said the new contract with Standard Oil Company of New York would affect 40 ships, employing 1500 men, with 5 to 20 per cent wage rises. A similar contract with Standard Oil of New Jersey was announced last week.

**New York:** William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, denounced as a "Communist intrigue" the formation of an Industrial Union Council by C. I. O. unions here.

Saturday, for the first time, Mr. Green commented on an earlier statement by David Dubinsky, president of the third largest C. I. O. union, demanding renewal of peace negotiations between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. Mr. Green's statement was issued here by Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. vice-president. "I am glad to note," the statement said, "that David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is not a party to the new splitting maneuver of the Communists, which, among other things, is obviously designed to embarrass him in his commendable efforts to promote peace. . . ."

Addressing 1000 representatives of local unions at a meeting here, Mr. Dubinsky blamed C. I. O. leaders for the recent breakdown of peace negotiations and assailed Communist elements in the C. I. O.

**Detroit, Mich.:** The first warrant to be issued in the cases of 916 members of the United Automobile Workers Union arrested since Dec. 9 at gates of the Ford Motor Company was signed Saturday by a Dearborn justice of the peace. Acting on complaint of Lieut. Reuben Orr of the Dearborn police, Justice Lila M. Neuenfelt issued the warrant charging Edward Lyons with violation of a traffic ordinance forbidding distribution of newspapers on Miller Road adjacent to the Ford plant.

Mr. Lyons was one of a large number of U. A. W. members or symathizers arrested yesterday during an attempt to distribute union literature to Ford employees. Dearborn authorities said they planned to test the ordinance in Mr. Lyons' case before proceeding against the others.

**St. Louis, Mo.:** Counsel for the National Labor Relations Board and the United Automobile Workers of America tentatively closed their case Saturday at a hearing into Ford Motor Company labor practices in its St. Louis assembly plant.

Approximately 240 witnesses have testified since the hearing began Dec. 16 on charges brought by the C. I. O. union that the company had refused to bargain collectively, had discriminated against its members and had fostered a "company union."

Ford attorneys have announced they expect to call more than 600 witnesses, including all the employees now at work at the plant. They told Trial Examiner Tilford E. Dudley at least two months would be required to present the company's defense.

# Mexican Oil Workers Demand $1,444,579 In Back Pay Dispute

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 24 (AP)—Another move in the tangled wage controversy involving the $400,000,000 foreign-controlled oil industry came Jan. 22 when the workers demanded back pay they claimed due since last May 28 under an arbitral board decision.

The Workers' Syndicate estimated 5,187,000 pesos ($1,444,579.50) was due 12,010 workers under higher wage scales established retroactively to start at the end of last year's general strike. The scales were included in the decision of Dec. 18.

The Federal Labor Board Thursday ordered the companies to make terms of the verdict effective immediately in view of the refusal of the oil industry to post bond and pay wages for the 12 days of the strike.

The Syndicate also demanded payment of 2,307,000 pesos ($432,499.50) to 9,421 workers entitled to rent allowances under the arbitral verdict and another 1,000,000 pesos ($278,500) for savings funds.

A spokesman for the companies said they would make no move to comply with the demands.

Oil operators contest the legal competence of Gustavo Corona, chairman of the Federal Labor Board, to impose terms of the verdict until the Supreme Court rules on an appeal.

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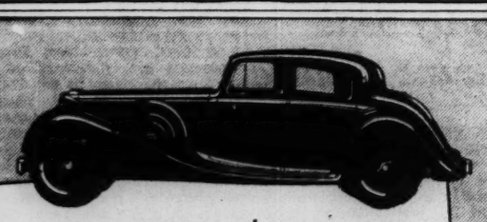

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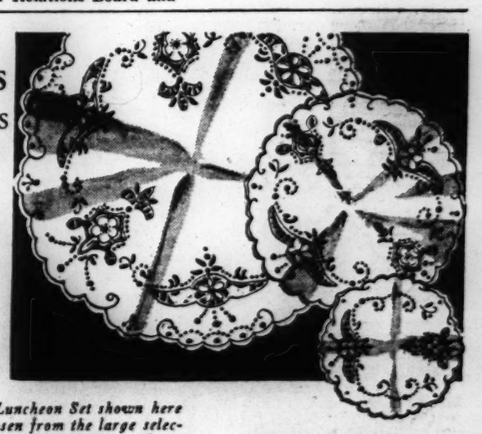

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# Czechs Get Rumanian Pledge Of Lasting Friendly Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — The rise of another authoritarian regime in Eastern Europe, Octavian Goga's new Rumanian Government, has been observed here with some concern.

Any misgivings, however, as to Mr. Goga's loyalty to Rumania's alliances have been removed by the visit here of Prof. Istrate Micescu, Foreign Minister. He not only declared that Rumania would be loyal to the Little Entente but made it clear that the basis of Rumanian foreign policy would remain unchanged whatever the direction of internal politics.

King Carol of Rumania is popular in Czechoslovakia since his visits to this country and is looked upon as a friend. It is felt in Prague that Rumanian foreign policy depends much more on the King's personal influence than on the internal situation. There can be no doubt that in sending his Foreign Minister first to Prague the King's intention was to show how much he valued Czechoslovak friendship.

Professor Micescu's talks with the Czechoslovak statesmen made it clear that they were in agreement in respect of the recent session of the League Council and other important problems of the international political situation. Economic questions were also discussed.

It is well known that Mr. Goga is an old friend of Dr. Milan Hodza, Czechoslovak Premier. Mr. Goga comes from Transylvania which, like Slovakia, used to be part of Hungary. During the Hungarian domination they fought together to safeguard the rights of their nationalities against Magyar encroachment.

It is feared that the economic measures adopted by the anti-Semitic Goga Government against the Jews may drive them to Ruthenia, the frontier territory where a considerable Jewish population already constitutes a difficult problem.

Czechoslovakia is now the last country in Central Europe where there is no racial discrimination and where the fundamental of equal rights for all is being honestly observed. In consequence the Republic has become a refuge for persecuted Jewry from the neighboring countries. Though it is to the credit of the country to be an asylum for helpless exiles it is felt this time that a new wave of Jewish immigrants might have serious consequences at a time when the unemployment figures show an increase.

# Czech Agents on Franco's Side

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 24 —Czechoslovakia will shortly follow England's example and appoint Commercial Agents with Gen. Francisco Franco's forces in Spain, according to reliable information here today.

Until recently Dr. Robert Flieder, Czechoslovakia's Diplomatic Representative to Spain and Portugal, was stationed at Barcelona, but he is now in the Foreign Office here acting as head of the Political Section, though still remaining officially this State's accredited Representative to the Barcelona (Loyalist) Government.

A Counselor to the Legation is at present in charge at Barcelona. Simultaneously it is reported in well-informed circles here that negotiations with General Franco for appointment of a Representative who will be particularly concerned for Czechoslovakia's economic and business interests in that part of Spain are so far advanced that his name will be announced shortly. The position then will be that Czechoslovakia will not have a Minister with either of the contending parties in Spain—only a Representative.

General Franco, it is anticipated here, will also appoint a Representative to Czechoslovakia and in this connection the name of Sanx y Tovar, who was Spanish Minister here before the civil war and later joined the Franco side, is mentioned. He has remained in Prague even though he had to hand over the Spanish Legation here to a Barcelona Representative some months ago.

Fifteen hundred Czech volunteers are now fighting on the Government side in Spain, according to a statement made at a meeting in Bratislava this week-end addressed by a Spanish professor from Madrid.


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# *The Candy Man Gives a Little Show*

Paul's Photos

**This Follows Japanese Tradition**

These paper-plays, the "Kamishibai" as they are called, have unofficial support from the Government as an educational medium. Western the clothing of these little ones, and western the industrial methods which produce their skirts and sweaters, their trousers and jackets and caps; yet they are very close to Oriental tradition. Paper-plays are related to the theater, and the theater is a precious, awe-inspiring institution. Perhaps, after all, the entertainment makes the primary appeal. Perhaps, on the other hand, the sweets would find a market even though they were introduced alone.

# Japanese Arrest 371 for Too Liberal Views

By William Henry Chamberlin
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—"Dangerous Thoughts" and "Erasing Thought Danger" were among the quaint headlines which appeared in Japanese newspapers when the police released the news that 371 persons, accused of radical sympathies and activities, had recently been arrested during police raids carried on simultaneously in all parts of Japan. The largest number of arrests, 108, occurred in Tokyo; the second largest in Fukuoka Prefecture, an industrial region of Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's four largest islands.

As the headlines would indicate, intellectuals, persons who have succumbed to the temptations of thought, dangerous or otherwise, have figured prominently in this purge. The best-known name abroad among those detained was that of Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto, who has lectured in America and whose book, "Facing Two Ways," found a considerable number of readers there. Baroness Ishimoto has been conducting a birth-control clinic in Tokyo. Apparently the case against her is not very serious; but she was held for questioning because of a contribution which she had made to the expenses of a trip by Kanju Kato, radical labor leader, to America.

Among all those who were arrested Mr. Kato was the most prominent figure. He is a veteran labor organizer and an outstanding leader of the Japan Proletarian Party and the Japan National Council of Trade Unions, the two most left-wing organizations which existed legally in Japan up to the time of the recent raids. Now both have been formally suppressed. I once interviewed Mr. Kato in the tiny Japanese house which was the headquarters of his Council. At the entrance was a poster, with the inscription in German: "The Red Flag Shows You the Way out of Misery." Red flags were stacked up in a corner of the room.

**News Carried in Extras**

Mr. Kato had a long record of activity in the labor movement after he left the Nippon University without completing the law course for which he had enrolled. At the time when I saw him, in 1935, he had no illusions about the strength of his own movement; but he made the impression of a man deeply devoted to his convictions. Since that time he has twice been elected to the Diet by large majorities in a working-class constituency of Tokyo.

The names of many professors, who have been dismissed from universities for their radical views, appear on the list of arrests, which caused a sensation in Tokyo and inspired the issue of many gogais, or extra editions of the newspapers. Perhaps the most prominent of these was Hiroshi Yamakawa, who has been associated with several Socialistic journals and who has translated some of the works of Lenin into Japanese.

Besides Baroness Ishimoto another woman, Mrs. Taiko Hirabayashi, a novelist, has been arrested. That even the radical movement in Japan is predominantly a "man's world" is evident from the fact that only two women have been taken in a police dragnet that swept in almost 400 persons. Moreover, neither Baroness Ishimoto nor Mrs. Hirabayashi seems to be threatened with any serious punishment.

The charges which have been formulated against the prisoners are rather vague and are perhaps calculated to support the impression of some observers here that the arrests were of a preventive character and were motivated not so much by anything the accused had done as by what they might do in the event of some future social and economic crisis. It is alleged that the Communist Party in America had transmitted instructions to proletarian groups here to carry on agitation in connection with diplomatic issues, relief for soldiers' families, and rising commodity prices. The authorities also accused the leaders of the Proletarian Party of "spreading anti-war ideas."

**Ban on "Liberal" Views**

If the arrests are followed in time by open trials, more details of the activities of the accused may come to light. In the meantime it may be taken for granted that the police authorities have carried out a round-up of persons whom they consider more desirable in jail than at liberty during a period of war crisis.

The arrests were accompanied by an official statement which contained one rather ominous passage to the effect that not only would Communist ideas be banished, but that liberal and democratic thoughts which might become "hotbeds for Communist ideas" should be "drastically suppressed."

The 371 arrests which have been announced represent simply the most spectacular demonstration of the trend to restrict even the most indirect expressions of criticism which may be expected to continue for the duration of the war.

Other minor illustrations of the same tendency are the forced retirement of Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, liberal President of Doshisha, one of the oldest mission colleges in Japan, and the forced resignation of Prof. Tadao Yanaihara, economist and expert on Japanese colonial administration, from his chair at the Tokyo Imperial University.

The Japanese authorities are confident that the Japanese masses will bear much greater hardships than have yet been imposed on them for the greater glory of the Empire. But they are apprehensive of the influence of critically-minded intellectuals; and this class must evidently reckon with a period of severe repression.


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# Konrad Bercovici Visions Big Field in Film Scripts

**Scene in Hollywood**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Hollywood, Calif.

Konrad Bercovici's leonine head and mauve-decade moustache would be noticeable anywhere. Among the trimmed, be-wigged, powdered, and sometimes faintly moustached heads of a studio dining room in Hollywood, it was, even as his voice among the frou-frou of Hollywood accents, more noticeable than it might have been, say, along Fifth Avenue or Piccadilly or the Champs-Elysée—all equally familiar with both head and voice.

Traced to an office, he explained how he came to be working in pictures. (He is doing the script for the next Deanna Durbin picture at Universal.) He likes them. But only, it should be hastily added, in their ideal state. Their chronic fault now, according to Mr. Bercovici, is too much attention to story and not enough to character. It will presently be shown what he means by character.

He does not speak without authority. He is the author of many novels, many more short stories. He is also the author of a couple of pictures, the chief among these being "The Volga Boatman," which Mr. Cecil De Mille filmed with success some years ago. Nor is this Mr. Bercovici's first visit to Hollywood. He came from Paris to confer with Mr. De Mille on "The Volga Boatman," and remained—that trip—for a single day.

**Willing to Talk**

He was found quite willing to talk about pictures, and equally willing to talk about stories. The two, he thinks, are closely related. The picture, in fact, is more or less taking the place of the short story, he believes, and their functions he finds not nearly so widely separated, for example, as those of the picture and the novel. Few pictures can adequately represent the material of a novel; while the short story falls naturally and easily into the picture frame.

Mr. Bercovici's work on the short story began a great many years ago, a year or two after he came to this country from Roumania, his native state, in 1917. He was engaged by the New York World to follow up the O. Henry contributions of frequent 500-word to 1000-word stories for that newspaper. These took the form of genre stories gathered in the foreign quarters of the city, the Italian, the Jewish and Irish quarters. They were later gathered up into a volume known as "The Dust of New York."

After a few years with the World, Mr. Bercovici transferred to the Post of Vesey Street days, when Mr. Canby's "Saturday Review and Christopher Morley's Bowling Green column were still a part of that daily. His stories, however, were catching on—this was 1921—and magazine story-writing came shortly to occupy his whole time.

**Lectured Saroyan**

But to get back to pictures. Mr. Bercovici feels so keenly the disintegration of the American short story from character delineation into cut and dried story plot that he admits having publicly lectured one of the art's most promising devotees, and a fellow-Balkan, William Saroyan, for falling into bad ways.

Now, he feels equally like lecturing most of the picture writers. They have forgotten, he says, the wonder and the magic which may be breathed through a story merely by keeping it true. Oh, not true to facts, he adds. That's the trouble now. Everyone today tries to make his story more convincing by bolstering it with a sort of newspaper factuality. That isn't precisely truth in story telling. Carving out a character, or many characters, and then keeping the story true to them, he says, is the way the thing is done. That sort of truth has lasting value. Not everyone can see it; and some who see it can't put it down. Truth of this nature makes people exclaim that the characters are performing inevitable acts. Merely making people do what they did do in fact, he thinks, leads to a humdrum story no better than the newspaper recital of events, and loses the vital breath of the thing. That breath is in understanding, sympathy, and interpretation—and these qualities are come by with difficulty.

Universal has purchased a story of a child street singer on Olvera Street, Los Angeles, as Miss Durbin's next picture, to follow "Mad About Music," which she is now making. Mr. Bercovici is well aware that Olvera Street is a tourist haven pretty well divorced from Mexican life as it is lived in other, and more authentic, quarters of the city. It doesn't matter, he says. Even a fairy story can be made true to its characters. All Miss Durbin's stories, he thinks, have been fairy stories of a sort, even when they involved social problems. And all have been true to themselves. If he can make the characters in the story he is working on true to themselves, he might even be able, he supposes, to make the street true to something in itself transcending its strictly tourist nature, as O. Henry transformed the streets and alleys of New York, or to come closer to some of Mr. Bercovici's own researches in both the short and the long story field, as George Borrow transformed Gypsy backgrounds in "Romany Rye" and "The Bible in Spain," and made them transcend what they might have seemed to the casual eye viewing them without Borrow's genius. Story tellers are often accused of lying about people, events, and places, Mr. Bercovici says. Actually, it isn't lying, it's merely being true to the character, for which places and events are mere plastic background, to be molded at the artist's will.

If something of that attitude, Mr. Bercovici thinks, should filter into the Hollywood scene, the story tellers of the motion picture could make their medium one of the most engaging ways for telling a story the world has ever known. There is, he says, nothing in the medium itself to prevent that. The result will rest with the writers, players, and producers.

Frank Daugherty

# Peace Proposals Held 'Vague'

HANKOW, China, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Chinese Government asserted today it had never received "necessary information" on details of Japanese peace proposals submitted through German Ambassador Oskar Trautmann.

"When the four conditions were communicated to us," the Government spokesman said, "we expressed appreciation for Germany's mediation efforts.

"But we realized that Japan's conditions, which appeared to be mere vague principles, were in reality so broad and all-embracing in scope that they included many things impairing China's sovereignty and territorial and administrative integrity."

"It is evident China could not possibly have accepted such conditions," the spokesman said. "The attitude of the Chinese Government in this respect must have been understood clearly by Japan, yet the Japanese Government, without giving necessary information regarding the conditions, issued its unprecedented statement of Jan. 16."

(The Japanese statement of Jan. 16 withdrew recognition of the Chinese Government.)

The Chinese Finance Ministry, meanwhile, asserted that tariff reductions put into effect by the Japanese-inspired North China regime at Peiping would destroy the integrity of China's national fiscal system and jeopardize payments to bond holders and foreign nations which are secured by customs receipts.

The tariff reductions ranged from 30 to 90 per cent on a number of items, most of which are produced by Japan.

"If the action remains unchallenged," the Finance Ministry said, "Japan will possess a powerful weapon to keep commodities from other countries out of that part of China under Japanese influence."

## Japanese Troops Barred From French Concession

SHANGHAI, Jan. 24 (AP)—French police refused to permit three truck loads of armed Japanese soldiers to pass through the French Concession.

The trucks, on their way to Nantao, were stopped by three French police who informed the Japanese they could go through the Concession only between 7:30 and 8:30 a. m., when an escort was available.

After waiting 20 minutes the troops turned back without forcing the issue.

## 'Yard' in 1937 Solved 39 Out of 40 Murders

LONDON (AP)—Scotland Yard's quiet and efficient detectives started the New Year with only one 1937 murder unsolved. There were 39 others, and the "yard" has solved them all. The 40 instances were less than half the 1936 total.

Modern methods have shown results. Following the American practice, police squad cars have been fitted with radios. The experiment of permitting emergency phone calls dialled "999" to go straight through to the "yard" also has caught many slow-footed petty criminals.

Gangs of blackmailers, forgers and counterfeiters have been broken up under new methods adopted. Many British investors thanked efforts of the "yard" in checking activities of "share pushers" who foisted worthless stocks and shares onto the public.

# North China Cuts Tariff on Export And Import Goods

PEIPING, Jan. 24 (AP)—North China's provisional government under Japanese sonsorship today announced tariff reductions ranging from 30 per cent to 50 per cent on numerous important imports.

The Government asserted the reductions discriminated against no nation, but informed quarters declared the changes would be generally favorable to Japan.

Wang Ke-min, chairman of the Executive Council, said rates were lowered on "commodities deemed necessary for relief of distressed areas, improvement of the people's livelihood and improvement of trade to safeguard foreign obligations secured by customs receipts."

Tariff charges were abolished on flour, rice, industrial and mining machinery and seeds.

Import reductions affected cotton piece goods, woolen goods, rayon, aluminum war, agricultural machinery, fish, sea food, wheat, sugar, oil, gasoline, chemicals, all vaccines, paper, wood, chinaware, cement, fertilizers, bicycles, rickshas and rubber.

Most of these commodities have comprised Japan's "special trade" in East Hopeh Province, locally termed Japanese smuggling.

Export charges also were eliminated on cotton and mineral ores and were reduced on bristles, wool and a few other items.

Custom authorities said they had not yet received formal authorization to apply the new import and export rates.

## Britain Defies Soviet On Closing Consulate

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 (AP)—Great Britain has defied a Soviet order to close its consulate at Leningrad and notified Russia that British visas hereafter would be issued only at Leningrad.

British circles explained Leningrad was their only consulate in the Soviet Union, consular affairs at Moscow having been handled in the past by staff members holding the position of embassy secretaries as well as consuls.

In addition to that of Britain, consulates of Latvia, Estonia, Norway and Sweden at Leningrad were ordered closed by the Soviet.

## Germany Extends Foreign Markets

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—Germany was disclosed last week to have maintained her favorable balance of trade for 1937, despite a greater increase in imports than exports. The balance was 443,000,000 marks (about $177,000,000), compared with 550,000,000 marks in 1936.

Imports totaled 5,468,000,000 marks for a 30 per cent increase while exports rose only 25 per cent to 5,911,000,000 marks. Imports consisted principally of foodstuffs and raw materials, while the exports mostly were coal and manufactured products.

# France Protests Border Raids

PARIS, Jan. 24 (AP)—The French Government today dispatched a protest to the Spanish Insurgent regime against the dropping of bombs on French territory and sent anti-aircraft and artillery batteries toward the affected frontier.

A Foreign Office spokesman said "an immediate protest" was drafted on receipt of news of the bombbardment along the border south of Perpignan yesterday, in which 11 bombs fell on French soil.

No one was hurt on French territory, but a hut in which two mobile guardsmen had taken refuge was wrecked.

Fourteen Insurgent planes took part in the attack, in which between 21 and 30 persons were killed and many wounded in Puigcerda, railway town just inside Spain held by Government forces.

Reinforcement of the anti-aircraft defenses along the frontier was in response to the urgent requests of local French officials.

The French Army's regular frontier patrol planes were ordered to offer combat to any planes crossing the border.

Four hundred inhabitants of Puigcerda remained in the French town of Bourte Madame, where they took refuge during yesterday's bombardment, afraid to return across the border.

The railway station at Puigcerda was destroyed and the near-by military headquarters and customs building were badly damaged.

# World's Liberty Seen at Stake

CANNES, France, Jan. 24 (AP)—David Lloyd George said today the future of human liberty for many generations to come depends on what the democratic powers do together.

Great Britain's World War Prime Minister, scanning the turbulent international situation on the occasion of his golden wedding anniversary, cast Soviet Russia, Germany and Italy in the same category as countries where liberty is remote.

He described Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy as perhaps the most skillful bluffer in Europe today, adding that the Duce was playing with "very poor cards."

"The real cards are in the hands of the truly democratic powers," Mr. Lloyd George said. "When the time comes, they will make a clean sweep of the table.

"The future of human liberty for very many generations to come depends on France, the United States and Great Britain and what they do together, working on parallel lines.

"The parrot cry about saving the world from Communism by Messrs. Hitler and Mussolini leaves me cold. Fascism as extolled by Mussolini, Nazism as practiced by Hitler and Bolshevism as exploited by Stalin reveal to me no fundamental differences.

"Liberty is just as remote in Germany and Italy as it is in Russia.

Mr. Lloyd George said Great Britain is "not afraid" of the future. He added that Britain still desired peace but "we bent our backs to the load in 1914 and 1918. We can and will do the same again should the need arise."

If France should be invaded by "an autocratic power," he asserted, "there is not a party in England that would not rally immediately to the side of France."

Regarding Great Britain's position in the Mediterranean, he said, "we are not afraid in any way whatever."

# China: Land of the Missing

HANKOW, China (AP)—A "human lost-and-found department" has been established to help tens of thousands of refugees find the relatives from whom they have been separated by the war with Japan.

The department was set up by the China Travel Service to co-ordinate the efforts of the homeless, driven from Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Wuhu, Nanking and other cities occupied by the Japanese Army.

No payment or reward is asked if the lost persons are found by the firm, which is to China what the American Express Company is to the United States or Cooks is to England.

Thousands of Chinese have registered their names and addresses and the names and last known addresses of their missing relatives. Long lines of Chinese wait patiently, day and night, outside the branches of the agency throughout the country in the hope of news.

The list of missing persons is as voluminous as a city directory. Many of those on the lists are possibly killed, but the Chinese are slow to abandon hope until they see the actual body of a lost relative.

Virtually every large city and town in China has become a sort of "port of missing men." Unending hosts of war refugees stream in every day, swelling the number of inhabitants of the already overcrowded cities. Government authorities are confronted with a tremendous task in sheltering, feeding and caring for these homeless hordes who have lost everything in the war.

It will take many years to relocate them all and start them back toward normal conditions.

Men, women and children roam the highways, searching for shelter and safety. But the greater part of them are searching for something even dearer: lost wives, husbands, children and other relatives.


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# Tammany Initiates Action To Break La Guardia Budget

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—With the milestone of a court action now dragging at the procedural neck of the new City Council, Tammany lawyers today embarked upon their second judicial test of what they term the "high-handedness" of the Fusion City Government, in a taxpayers' suit contesting the legality of the La Guardia anti-Tammany budget.

Both actions are taken from the organization's book of methods of disposing of reform attitudes when these attain the stature of a threat to traditional "spoils" prerogatives. Today, the difference lies in the fact that the struggle is over the final remnant of the old rich cloth of prequisites, and the cream of the legal talent of the machine is working overtime.

As in the case of the councilmanic tangle, the budget challenge issues from the Supreme Court chambers of Justice John E. McGeehan in an order returnable in this court Thursday.

Hearing of the argument over organization of the City Council, which the Democratic bloc contends it has achieved with 13 votes of the 26-member body instead of the 14 votes declared necessary under the revised charter by Council President Newbold Morris, crowded the courtroom to capacity.

**Parties to the Action**

The plaintiff was Councilman John V. Cashmore, Brooklyn Democrat and recipient of the 13 Democratic votes for vice-chairman of the body in the first week of its existence, when one Councilman, a member of the Fusion Bloc, was unavoidably absent. His counsel was E. Ivan Rubinstein, a Brooklyn attorney and member of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic organization.

The defendants were Councilmanic President Morris, of the anti-Tammany forces, the councilmanic body and Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick. Mr. Morris has consistently overruled the attempt to organize the Council with less than a majority of all the members—a total available to the Fusion Bloc since the return of the absent member whose presence divides the body between 13 organization Democrats and 13 coalition votes, with Mr. Morris empowered to cast the deciding vote in the event of a tie. Mr. McGoldrick was made a respondent to the action when he rejected Mr. Cashmore's aplication for salary payment in the vice-chairmanship bracket, which is $2500 more than the $5000 stipend for councilmen.

**Claims of Defense**

Their defense was argued by Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler on the ground that the court has no constitutional right to interfere with the proceedings of a legislative body in the matter of its organization and that Comptroller McGoldrick may not certify the vice-chairman's pay roll save on certification by the council president to the election of such an officer.

**Appeal Is Expected**

Regardless of the outcome in the lower court, the defeated side is expected to take any decision straight up to the Court of Appeals, the Fusionists in particular being determined to establish the precedent of councilmanic power in law to organize without interference by the judicial branch. Any other interpretation, they hold, would be a throw-back to the discredited aldermanic sway over the city lawmaking with its traditional steeping in Tammany politics.

The Tammany legal talent has approached the budget hurdle through Edmond J. Dixon, as assistant clerk in the First District Municipal Court. Thus, it was in Mr. Dixon's name that Justice McGeehan issued an order over the week-end requiring Mayor La Guardia and other city officials to show cause why the $3000 annual salary of this incumbency in the 1938 budget should not be restored to the pre-depression $4000 in accordance with the budget adopted late last year which the Fusion Mayor vetoed and has now superseded.


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# Huge Airline Ships Made Possible By Army Pioneering

(Continued from Page 1)

the fastest transcontinental schedules of commercial lines today. The horsepower, over-all size, and load abilities of the army ship and the new commercial transport are virtually identical, according to Jack Frye, TWA president, who pointed out that the army pioneering saved incalculable time, money, and risk.

**Rival Nearly Complete**

A rival ship, the DC4 being built by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation at Santa Monica, Calif., is reported to be 90 per cent complete. It also is a four-motored craft, but it is being developed from scratch by a pool of the five major American airlines, each of which several years ago agreed to contribute $100,000 each. The Douglas model, having no military order after which to pattern, has yet to be proven in flight tests, and this process of approval on the part of the airline sponsors and the Federal Government is expected to delay its entry into service until about 1940.

Since it is one of the five sponsors, TWA also has equal rights and an option to buy on the Douglas development, should it prove attractive. Meanwhile, TWA is the only cross-country line assured of super equipment this year.

"Provisions are made for immediate installation of 'altitude conditioning' equipment in the huge TWA Boeings when research and testing for passenger operation at high levels is completed," Mr. Frye stated. "With the four Wright Cyclone motors of the 42,000-pound planes supercharged for high altitudes between 15,000 and 20,000-foot levels, greatly increased speeds are anticipated."

**Speed in Upper Air**

Flight Capt. D. W. Tomlinson, assistant to Paul Richter, TWA vice-president in charge of operations, discovered in three years of research in the substratosphere that an increase of 36.4 per cent over sea level speed may be expected in a properly equipped airplane flying at 30,000 feet.

"Two supercharged four-motor Boeings, identical in construction to the TWA fleet except for supercharging, will be completed for Pan American Airways simultaneously with the first TWA plane," Mr. Frye revealed. "Pan American will complete 500 hours of sub-stratosphere testing and research without carrying passengers. When finished, the engineering data will be available to TWA through the Boeing factory for immediate installation of 'altitude conditioning.' TWA will operate passenger schedules with the six Boeings at ordinary flight levels until sufficient engineering data have been secured, however."

Mr. Frye asserted that the new plane would be the most powerful in relation to gross load of any airline passenger transport plane now operated or under construction in the United States, including the Douglas experiment. He said this factor would permit easier takeoffs and better maneuverability in the air.

**Night Accommodations**

"The 33-passenger super-skyliners will be converted at night into luxurious bedroom-compartments for 16 persons," he declared. "Accommodations are provided for nine other passengers in large chaise-longue chairs spaced along windows running the full length of the cabin. The berth compartments are arranged cross-wise in the cabin to provide greater comfort for sleeping passengers during landings and take-offs."

Dimensions of the plane: length, 74 feet 2 inches; wing-span, 107 feet 3 inches. A dirigible-like nose towers 17 feet 3 inches from the ground.

Two lavatories have an area of 62 square feet, each as large as the average bathroom.

Normal gasoline capacity will be 1275 gallons, with provisions built into the plane to carry a total of 1700 gallons, enough for a non-stop flight from the Pacific Coast to Newark, N. J.


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## *Tax Relief Asked to Aid Growth*

By a Staff Artist

**Australia Looks to the Neglected North**

Shaded Section of the Map Shows the Great Empty Region Under Federal Control, the Northern Territory, on Each Side of Which Are Indicated the Proposed New Railways to Bring Its Central Regions More in Touch With Markets. To the North Is Darwin, Which, by the Proposal, Would Become a Free Port. Inset Is a Map of Australia Indicating the Position of the Northern Territory

# Message on Navy Delayed Because Of Vital Factors

(Continued from Page 1)

straining role against the world aggressors. Up until now no positive step has been taken which would precipitate a joining of the issue in Congress. It appears obvious today that unless the naval expansion program is changed materially it will precipitate the issue in Congress with implications and results which cannot yet be weighed accurately.

The two other technical factors which are contributing to postponement of the naval message have a bearing on the first. As originally planned, the expansion program was purely naval. The Army was left out in the cold. This is resented, not only by those who feel that the Army is not being adequately prepared, but also by the large number of members of the House who have Army posts in their election districts, and who therefore have a personal vested interest in larger Army appropriations. It is obvious that inclusion of the Army in the rearmament program would win more support for the measure in Congress—votes which might conceivably be decisive.

The question of the size of battleships is equally related. If it can be proved that Japan is not only building three such ships, but also that when completed they would far outclass any battleships in the United States Navy, there would be a stronger argument than otherwise exists for the naval expansion program. Britain has formally asked Japan about the rumors and both countries are awaiting the reply.

**Must Go Slowly**

It is entirely a question, therefore, of improving the Administration's arguments for the naval program before rushing headlong into a congressional situation which could develop easily into another serious challenge to the Administration. Such a challenge is undesirable to the White House, not only in itself, but also because it would counteract the new foreign policy exactly as passage of the Ludlow war referendum amendment would have done so.

A strong anti-"big navy" vote would presumably strengthen the confidence of the aggressor nations that they need not fear any effective restraint from the United States.

The intention, until the three factors cited here developed, was to restrict the special message exclusively to naval expansion. It was to be followed by an authorization bill which would raise by 20 per cent the tonnage of under-age ships in each category in the Navy. A deficiency naval appropriation bill would then be introduced to permit commencement of construction during the coming fiscal year of a few of the newly-authorized ships, in addition to the ships to be commenced under the regular appropriation bill which has already been passed by the House.

## U. S. Seeks Speedy Trial In Ross Kidnap Slaying

CHICAGO, Jan. 24 (AP)—Federal agents and prosecutors, moving for a speedy conviction for John Henry Seadlund, decided today to arraign him on Lindbergh Kidnap Law charges for the slaying of Charles S. Ross.

G-Men and Government attorneys decided the legal procedure in Seadlund's case at conference today while Justice Department officials announced in Washington the confessed kidnaper had once contemplated plans to abduct two major league baseball stars.

The Washington officials said Seadlund, alias Peter Anders, had dropped abortive plans to seize Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, pitcher for the St. Louis Cardinals, and an unnamed member of the New York Yankee's team. They said he had hoped to realise $50,000 ransom for each, but eventually abandoned the plans.

# Canberra Gets Tax Exemption Plan for North

(Continued from Page 1)

way between Mistake Creek and the northern boundary of Gordon Downs, a distance of about 200 miles, of which about 150 miles would be in Western Australia and 50 miles in the Territory.

The report says that "in the economic life of Australia the Territory is a heavy liability. Expenditure during 26 years of Commonwealth administration has exceeded £15,000,000 while the population has increased by only 2144 and the value of production expanded but slowly. In the last financial year there was a deficit of £611,000 while the total value of production was only £499,000. Of the population of 5454, excluding full-blooded aborigines, there are only 3800 Europeans. Adult females are less than 30 per cent of the adult males.

"It will be difficult to establish a virile and progressive community unless these conditions can be overcome," the committee says.

The report regrets, that while men, leading an active life, can live for long periods at Darwin without any marked disability, conditions for women are much more severe. It is on the women that the success of the White Australia policy is held to depend and greater consideration for them is demanded.

## *Want Radio Job? Study at College*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—If you want to go on the air, whether as an announcer, round-tabler, singer, or broadcasting minister, or if you want to write script for others to read on the air, 266 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada are ready to teach you. This number of institutions was found offering courses in some aspect of broadcasting in a recently completed survey conducted by Prof. Waldo Abbot, director of broadcasting at the University of Michigan.

Ventriloquism isn't listed, so future Charlie McCarthys will probably have to be content with attending courses in speech for the radio, which 90 institutions offered, or in radio dramatics, given by 53. Future Don Wilsons and Bill Hays, who speak so persuasively about the merits of aerially advertised products, can find training in 19 institutions which offer courses in radio advertising. Some 21 colleges undertake to train radio musicians, while 54 attempt instruction in "general broadcasting."

Courses for those behind the scenes in the studio include radio writing, taught in 57 colleges; radio production, in 43; radio education, in 17; radio law, in five; technical radio, in 88; and television in 13. Only one college so far has introduced a course for the broadcasting minister.

These figures indicate a remarkable development in this field in a short time, said Professor Abbot. None of the courses, he said, is more than four or five years old.

# New York Seeks $180,000,000 Works By New WPA Aid

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Public construction of schools and other civic enterprises would be advanced rapidly through joint expenditure by the Works Progress Administration and New York City of $180,000,000 under a program awaiting the approval of President Roosevelt and the Bureau of the Budget, municipal officials said today.

Contributions by the City Government to the cost of carrying the Works Progress Administration are expected to rise $50,000,000 over the present payments of $9,000,000 a year if the plan is accepted. This would mean that New York City had assumed 22 per cent of the cost of the WPA relief burden, it was said.

Under Federal regulations, the major portion of the WPA relief funds must go to meet pay rolls, and the effect of this restriction has been to limit the type of projects which may be attempted to those in which a minimum of materials and a maximum of labor are required. Municipal funds, however, are under no such bonds, and it is anticipated that New York City's contribution to joint projects could be used largely for materials and supplies, leaving the WPA money for wages and salaries but making a wider choice of construction work possible.

**For Permanence**

It is precisely the need to stimulate permanent improvements rather than "boondoggling" that is held to underlie the proposed joint efforts, for the type of projects contemplated includes two 21-room school buildings, garages, sewers, and highways. Many of these normally would be built by the Municipal Government anyhow, but construction would be advanced from two to five years under the program.

New York City's contribution would be raised in part from capital funds in the City budget and also from emergency taxes levied for relief purposes.

Estimates by public officials are that between 5,000 and 6,000 new jobs would be supplied WPA construction workers under the joint program, which depends, of course, upon continuation of the Federal agency's outlay of nearly $12,000,000 a month here during the next year. Work relief rolls here are said to contain the names of 130,000 men and women.

**Smaller Projects**

Drafted by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, WPA Administrator for New York City, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the program would undertake nothing so vast as the Triborough bridge and the Lincoln tunnel, large Public Works Administration projects, but would attempt many small but substantial works of lasting benefit to the city.

Should the WPA be abandoned at the end of the fiscal year on June 30, when the present appropriation runs out, the city would undertake to assume responsibility for finishing the projects, according to the agreement. However, neither Mayor La Guardia nor Colonel Somervell expects any such early conclusion to the nation's major relief program.

## Housing Shortage Solved as Company Builds Own Homes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

VICTORVILLE, Calif. — New Year's day brought an increase of 100 in Victorville's population when a long line of vans moved 30 families and their household effects to the community and installed them in new bungalows.

The homes were built by the Southwestern Portland Cement Company to provide additional accommodations for employees of its Mojave desert plant.

For the past year these families vainly had endeavored to find living quarters in Victorville, where the housing shortage is acute. The men of the families found it necessary to drive from temporary homes in Los Angeles to the cement plant, 60 miles away.

Finally the cement company decided to solve the problem in its own way, and imported Paul DeHuff, Los Angeles architect, to supervise construction of a colony of new homes.

A large plot of ground was purchased adjoining Victor Valley high school and 30 modern dwellings erected. Each of these has four rooms, a bath and porch, and is of insulated concrete construction. Landscaping will be effected in the spring.

# Curbs on Gambling Sought

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Ore.—Co-operation between Portland's property owners and the City Council in "devising a sensible and effective program to curb gambling," was urged here recently by B. L. Metzger, chairman of the municipal affairs committee of the Portland Realty Board, who deplored the "sporadic" activities of some anti-vice crusaders.

"Property owners are beginning to wonder if the efforts instituted by our local vice crusaders are not beginning to lose their force again, as they always have in the past," he declared.

"Certainly the seal seems to have cooled considerably recently. With the exception of the confiscation of a few slot machines in lodges and some seizures of stools and other properties, which later were returned by the courts to their owners, there has been little done in recent weeks to curb gambling."

Even as Mr. Metzger was leveling his statement against "crusaders," city officials were completing the destruction of 150 slot machines taken in winter raids.

In the past such devices have been partially destroyed, and then sold to junk dealers. However, when charges were brought that these machines were resold to operators and repaired for use again, city officials decided on complete destruction of the gambling devices.

Now the machines are smashed, and then melted down in a blast furnace for production of sash weights.

Mr. Metzger also attacked the section of a recent gambling ordinance which may subject property owners and manager to fine and imprisonment, "despite every sincere effort to rid their places of gambling."

"The ordinance passed so hurriedly and with so little thought or care by City Council seems to be gathering dust as far as enforcement is concerned, but it contains potential dynamite which might be inflamed by publicity-seeking crusaders at any time to the great harm of law-abiding citizens.

"One thing obvious in the present ridiculous situation is that existing ordinances are unenforceable in their present form.

"Surely it is time some co-ordinated, workable and intelligent method be substituted for the uncorrelated, unworkable, hazardous methods now being employed," Mr. Metzger concluded.


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# Britain Asked to Lead in Ban On Native African Exploitation

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Great Britain is now called upon to take the lead in freeing the African native laborer from industrial exploitation.

Challenging "indefensible conditions," an African Conference of 30 men and women representing widely varied political views has published a memorandum urging the Government here to set up a royal commission to inquire into every aspect of industry "in the special circumstances of African life and society."

The conference—called by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society—demands British initiative on account of the size of British investment in Africa, the growing labor migrations between British and foreign territories, and "the awakening national realization of the responsibilities of colonial government."

**Points in Memorandum**

The memorandum urges:

Immediate ratification of the Geneva Recruiting Convention of 1936, which aims at regulating the compulsory "recruiting" of labor and facilitating the voluntary movement of labor in place of such recruiting.

Remodeling of native labor laws in British South and East Africa, where savage penal sanctions are enforceable by fines up to a year's wages, and by imprisonment up to six months.

Setting up of permanent administrative machinery for protecting laborers and co-ordinating labor policies.

Compulsory inclusion in costs of European enterprises in Africa of expenditure on provision of houses, sanitation, etc., for workers.

Passing of a new bill to improve conditions of "squatters," who work for food and the right to settle temporarily on privately owned land.

**Opportunities Urged**

In addition, it is declared that the African must have opportunities for rising as near the top industrially as he can get.

"No principle of British policy deserves more zeal in application and more jealous guarding," the memorandum states, "than that Africans should not only be free but encouraged to fill every position in industry that their intelligence and skill enable them to fill.

"It ought to be recognized frankly that this principle has been openly assailed, and, even oftener, insidiously infringed."

It is submitted that dependency governments should be required to train and appoint Africans to responsible posts and that more careers should be opened to them in skilled occupations.

The memorandum comments that the industrialization of Africa is going on swiftly.

"The fact that for most Africans land in their own occupation is still their chief means of subsistence," it says, "does not justify the assumption that absence from home in employment is a mere episode in their lives, and that labor legislation and administration need be concerned with little more than the prevention of disorder, ill-treatment and disease."

**Part-Time Workers**

The number of native Africans in countries under imperial authority who at any one time are at work for wages is at least 1,000,000, the memorandum declares. The great majority of these work for employers for only part of the year and then return home. Altogether, about 4,000,000 Africans work for employers at one time or another, and for one period or another, during the year. Most of these have an annual income of less than £5.

"It should be noted," it is added, "that the low wages that have so attracted European development in Africa are too often a cloak of inefficiency in the laborers and a premium for inefficient employers.

"The time has come for a study of the question whether better use might be made of the labor force at present available in British African countries."

One of the major problems facing reformers, the memorandum points out, is the lack of good living accommodation for many of the part-time laborers. Labor is so cheap that it has appeared foolish to many employers to go to the expense of providing proper homes for the workers.

Another awkward problem is that provided by the squatters. The theory underlying existing laws, it is said, is the faulty one that there is plenty of room in the reserves for squatters if they wish, or are forced, to leave their homes on privately owned land. But, it is pointed out, most of the squatters have lost in tribal law their rights in tribal land and others are living on land that is in equity theirs.

**For New Administrators**

Regarding the enforcement of labor regulations, the memorandum declares that "administration of a protective labor code requires a trained inspectorate, with a status and security of tenure equal to that enjoyed by other branches of the (civil) service." At present enforcement is entrusted to district and medical officers, whose primary duties are of quite other kinds.

Yet another problem brought forward in the memorandum is that of migration of labor between international boundaries. Sometimes as many as 50 per cent of the adult male population of some states are away in another country at one time.

"We submit," the memorandum adds, "that rather than wait for further international conventions to deal with each section of the whole problem at a time, the government should appoint a royal commission to inquire into every aspect of industry in the special circumstances of African life and society. This commission should be as fully representative and should have as great weight and authority as those which investigated slavery a century ago, Indian affairs after the mutiny, and reported on labor in India in 1931."


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## A Willow in Bloom

IN THIS season, when field and vale are carpeted so exquisitely in the soft miracle of snow, every remaining blade or hue, however muted, takes on a sharpened significance. To the perfected eye of the imagination comes a presage of an impending season when, under pillars of pearl and April moonlight, a tulip will gleam from its sheath of emerald or a single immaculate daffodil, like a slender gold taper, light some mossy bank at dusk. But now there is little to turn the mind from the snow fields themselves, from the calm valleys and farmlands on a day of luminous light.

But lately, walking forth into rural Connecticut, with the last farmhouse disappearing behind the slope of a hillside, I came upon a small willow tree springing, it would seem, from the snow itself. Every branch of this small willow tree was powdered and starred with soft clean flakes, lately fallen, that had just drifted down from an incredibly blue sky, one of those early winter skies that have an azure quite their own, the blue of a first shy violet or a wave at dawn before the sun has climbed high into her wide and regal balcony. There was enough of this tree, however, enough of muted emerald thrust through snow, cameo-sharp against the painted air of winter, to set my imagination to work.

* * *

THIS SUDDEN GREEN of a small willow tree, seemingly adrift upon a sea of sleep and waiting for some invisible music to stir it to life, reminded me of an earlier spring when, as a boy, I had come upon my first willow tree in bloom. There is something about coming upon willows at any time that is like nothing else. It is like hearing Debussy's *La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin*, played in a Paris twilight, or rain falling upon Clovelly. Evoked out of mist and half light, they seem to stand like fountains of green water, drenched in a light of their own, such trees as seem ever to be sheltering sleeping swans or banks of iris or maidenhair. The pine, sturdy on its vast mountainside, the oak, venerable and sheltering, how vast these seem in comparison with the fringed and delicate willow. To me it will always be the poet's tree, made of lace and cobweb and thin spray. The willow is not operatic; it is simply graceful and, while other trees remain rooted and unmoving, it stirs to an enchanted music of its own neither of wind or air but of an inner grace.

* * *

BUT THAT DAY I came upon willows first is memorable to me, for I was not prepared for the miracle. I had walked through summer sunlight and turned suddenly by some old walls to follow a brook in its wild improvisation through the stretch of a valley when suddenly, almost before I was aware of it, I had walked out of gold into green; for that first willow tree was like green moonlight. I do not know if the afternoon had contrived to turn it to that miracle of beauty, but the tree was there for me to marvel at, an opalescent fountain raining green branches downward into the silver of the slow moving water. There was no sound audible save the brook; but this tree suggested sound, the soft pipings of flutes, the sighing of a harp strummed by unseen fingers. Ever since, willows have meant music to me and swans. Why swans, I do not know exactly, for there were none there that day in my boyhood; but willows seem to be the exact trees to shelter swans when afternoon ceases to be amber and takes on the misty quality of night even before it falls.

When it is night, the willow achieves a special beauty of its own which no other tree may hope to attain. It shimmers so magically before it fades, before the dusk on a starless evening hides its loveliness from the gaze of the enraptured wanderer. Then, before the vision recedes, in a last flashing of green flame, it bursts into perfection even lovelier than when sunlight fell upon its streaming tresses.

* * *

NAME THE BAMBOO and one thinks of pagodas, the maple and one thinks of the cool shaded streets of New England and soft mellow lamplight, the poplar and one remembers the crystal pompons of the fountains in the squares at Rome; but name the willow and one thinks of music. It would seem as if the wind were gentle with willows and inclined to pass them by, for they are not trees for violence. Willows and moving water and sleeping swans! What a vision for the poet of all people. I am convinced that poets do not write enough about such things nowadays, for they seem inclined to turn from beauty as if they had no traffic with her at all. But this, I trust, is only a momentary forsaking, for the poet must remain her disciple and it is his duty to do honor to her loveliness.

My little excursion into the countryside the other day had its reward. I found the snow fields, to be sure, the landscape of winter, immaculate and unsandalled, but I came upon this little willow tree as well. From some slender distaff the wonder and the rapture had been spun. It will be there when I return and, if my imagination is lively, there may be a sleeping swan in its shadow.

HAROLD VINAL

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OLD STAGE COACH INN: *A Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

ALTHOUGH the old Stage Coach Inn, on the outskirts of Bristol, Rhode Island, has long been a private dwelling, it remains much as it was when travelers to the Colonial seaport rumbled up to its doors in the high-wheeled, jolting equipages of a hundred and fifty years ago. Great clumps of foliage flank the house on either side; some of the trees that line the Bristol highway for miles, and which have grown now to an imposing height, sketch an intricate pattern of light and shade on its roof and clapboard walls.

The house, built in 1698 for Joseph Reynolds, was constructed in that period which antedated the golden prosperity of New England's sailing trade. Although lacking in the wealth of ornament characterizing the Georgian mansions of nearly a century later, its architect strove for symmetry and simplicity of line and made the front doorway, with its few exquisite details, the center of a perfectly balanced composition.

The house is the "salt box" type, with a short sloping roof in front and a long sweeping roof to the rear; but it deviates from the usual design that dominates the nearby Connecticut houses built about the same time. A third story, with greatly shortened windows, gives the house an individuality all its own. The additional height increases the dignity of the façade and combines the best characteristics of the two-story-and-a-half house of Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire, with the less severe and more varied lines of the Connecticut type.

Of all the early settlements on the shore of Narragansett Bay, Bristol has changed least. Most of the town's old houses are still standing—whole blocks and streets of them, especially those that are near the water front.

From the beginning of the Bristol settlement, its men have followed the sea. The town shared in the trade with the Mother Country and the West Indies. In the War for Independence, its privateers were noted harriers of the sea. Although bombarded by British vessels during this war, Bristol was not devastated by a prolonged military occupation as was Newport; this factor accounts in part for the longevity of Bristol's houses. Later the town sent its quota of merchant sailing vessels along the world's trade routes. Even today it identifies itself with the remnant of the sailing era. The shipyards in Bristol are the most famous extant in New England. From them are launched a variety of pleasure craft, most of them sailing-boats. From these yards came many of America's Cup defenders: there the Ranger and the British challenger, Endeavour II, were outfitted for the more recent Cup encounter.

Except for the modern craft in the harbor, which have taken the places of square-sail barks, Lafayette, if again he could make his headquarters at the Stage Coach Inn, would find Bristol much as it was in 1778.

## Business of a Poet

GENERALLY speaking, you will find the successful literary man a person of industry, application, steadiness, and sobriety. He must be a hard worker. He must sedulously apply himself. He must economize time, and coin it into sterling thought, if not into sterling money. His habits tell upon his character, and mould it into consistency. If he is in business, he must needs be diligent; and his intelligence will give him resources, which to the ignorant man are denied. It may not have been so in the last century, when the literary man was a rara avis, a world's wonder, who was fêted and lionised until he became irretrievably spoilt; but now, when all men are readers, and a host of men have become writers, the literary man is no longer a novelty; he drags quietly along in the social team, engages in business, economises, and succeeds, just as other men do, and often to much better purpose than the illiterate and uncultivated. Some of the most successful men in business at the present day are men who wield the pen in the intervals of their daily occupations, some for self-culture, others for pleasure, others because they have something cheerful or instructive to communicate to their fellow-men. . . .

Ebenezer Elliott not only attended sedulously to his business, but improved his mind and cultivated his literary taste during the hours of leisure. He had more difficulties to encounter than most men. He was originally a dull boy, though sensitive. He was unable to learn anything, and was regarded as unconquerably stupid. He used to regard his companion, John Ross, who did his sums for him, with intense admiration. His brother Giles was very clever, and could learn anything; but he was ruined by praise, and did nothing. Giles was put into an office, in which his father was clerk, to write out invoices and post the ledger; while Ebenezer was sent into the foundry to do hard and dirty work. The positions of the two boys became completely reversed in their subsequent lives. The character of Ebenezer was formed amid the rough surroundings of the forge and the foundry, but, stimulated by the desire of excelling, he was indefatigable in study. He went into the steel and bar-iron trade at Sheffield, and by attention to his business, he realised enough for a competency, and eventually retired upon it. At the same time he gained a reputation as a poet, equal to that of the best of his time; though I do not think his merits are sufficiently esteemed.—From "The Autobiography of Samuel Smiles, LL.D." (1880.)

## *Sewing*

THE long green needles of the pines
are stitching white cloud patches
on the wind-torn sky.

D. H. McC.

## Incident in a Small Cove

WE DROVE out of Budleigh Salterton resolved upon adventure. Were we not upon the South Devon coast near Raleigh's birthplace and not too far from the town where Drake sailed out against the Spanish Armada? If we could not encounter stirring incident here, where was it to be had?

It was a fine, sunny afternoon with clouds riding high in the sky. Autumn had laid a bronze patina upon the fields, gardens were in their brief second blooming and the beech trees had begun to display their golden treasure.

Our small, reluctant motor muttered darkly as we climbed the abrupt hills and plunged down into the little valleys of Devon. We bounced along smugly until suddenly it came upon us that we were thoroughly lost.

A map only added to our misgivings because, if you have no idea where you are, a map is of very little assistance. And then, down a hill, a policeman came cycling toward us.

Now bobbies as a class are accustomed to tales of woe, and in no time at all this one had us all straightened out. In a solemn voice and with a perfectly sober face, he proceeded to spread out the possibilities of the neighborhood as vividly as a stack of picture post cards and we had only to make our choice.

* * *

THERE WAS A place called Ladram Bay—the bobby was cautious about our hopes that it might once have been a pirates' cove. But our directions were comprehensive down to the last: "Take the round-about and bear to the right."

Presently we were speeding down a long hill with the sea to the left of the stubble fields. Then we made a sharp turn in a little town and plunged abruptly into a lane that was only about two inches wider than the car and shut in on each side by a real Devon "bank." These tall hedges had passed their time of flowering, but were crammed full of luscious, dark bramble berries. Only our furious eagerness to reach Ladram Bay prevented us from stopping to pick our fill.

The "bank" ended in a small circle of trees with a space in which to leave the car. Just ahead there was a man-made crack in the cliff, with several masts sticking up at the end of it, and we lost no time in plunging down the steep path to the shingly beach.

* * *

IT WAS A small cove, tenderly encircled with the unbelievable rose red cliffs of Devon. Two high fragments of cliff had been left in the center of the bay, as though the sea had saved the two best bites until the last, as children do. If pirates or smugglers had not been busy about this place at some time, it was because they didn't know their business.

A few fishing boats were hauled up on the shingle and two or three dark men were fussing about with gear and nets. The sea lay smoke blue in the light; we were filled with contentment and strolled along kicking the pebbles and debating the possibility of going swimming.

But gradually a charm came down upon us. Recently in a museum, we had seen a painting of the boy Raleigh eagerly drinking in the yarns of a grizzled old sailor. In the background of the picture were just such cliffs as these and a beach with boats.

Here, where the men of the coast might have gone forth in the old days on their dark, quiet errands to the Channel Islands or to France, we could let our imaginations out on a long leash. We told each other tall tales with a strong flavor of Robert Louis Stevenson. And finally, collecting an assortment of pebbles and sticks, we laid out a plan of the Armada on a flat rock from a very dubious historical background.

Happily it was much too late in the season for anyone to appear to disturb the fine flight of our fancy with a beach umbrella and a box lunch.

* * *

WHEN THE SUN began to send long, slanting shadows across the cliffs a fisherman pulled smoothly toward us through a mauve sea, the folds of a stained canvas sail heaped at his feet.

Here was someone who belonged here, someone who could tell us all those things we had been wanting to know. We helped him pull his boat up on the shingle, and he answered us, with his black eyes impassive as he made his boat ready for the night. Until suddenly, his hands busy with a knot, he said: "How're things off the Grand Banks?"

We abandoned our stream of questions in mid-air and subsided into a kind of doubtful mutter. Could we have heard him correctly?

He was bending over now stowing his sail, and words that could be fitted into a vague pattern were tossed casually over his shoulder.

"The *Gertrude Clay* out of Gloucester to the Banks . . . Boston every second month . . . a sailor gets around. . . ."

Yes, it seems a sailor does get around even in these days. And what would Drake or Raleigh, those doughty captains, have thought of this fisherman who spoke so easily of that mysterious region across a sea? Did they not woo the favor of a Queen with promises of a visit to that far, enchanted land?

The sailor did not say good-by or pay the slightest attention when we went quietly away. He was busy, and, perhaps somewhere inside himself, a little amused.

E. W. D.

## Those Who Covered Their Heads

IT IS but fair to add that we happen to have an educated antipathy to the hat. At our school no hats were worn, and the cap was too small to be a substitute. . . . How independent of the weather used we to feel in our friar's dress, our thick shoes, yellow worsted stockings, and coarse long coat or gown! Our cap was oftener in our hand than on our head, let the weather be what it would. We felt a pride, as well as pleasure, when everybody else was hurrying through the streets, in receiving the full summer showers with uncovered poll, sleeking our glad hair like the feathers of a bird.

It must be said for hats in general that they are a very ancient part of dress, perhaps the most ancient; for a Negro, who has nothing else upon him, sometimes finds it necessary to guard off the sun with a hat of leaves or straw. The Chinese, who carry their records farther back than any other people, are a hatted race, both narrow-brimmed and broad. We are apt to think of the Greeks as a bare-headed people, and they liked to be so; but they had hats for journeying in, such as may be seen on the statues of Mercury, who was the god of travellers. They were large and flapped, and were sometimes fastened round under the chin like a lady's straw-bonnet. The Eastern nations generally wore turbans, and do still, with the exception of the Persians, who have exchanged them for large conical caps of felt. The Romans copied the Greeks in their dress, as in everything else, but the poorer orders wore a cap like their boasted Phrygian ancestors, resembling the one which the reader may now see about the streets upon the busts of Canova's Paris. The others would put their robes about their heads upon occasion,—a custom which probably gave rise to the hoods of the Middle Ages, and to the cloth head-dresses which we see in the portraits of Dante and Petrarch. From these were taken the draperies on the heads of our old Plantagenet kings, and of Chaucer. The velvet cap, which succeeded, appears also to have come from Italy, as in the portraits of Raphael and Titian, and it would probably have continued till the French times of Charles II. (for our ancestors, up to that period, were always great admirers of Italy), had not Philip II. of Spain come over to marry our Queen Mary. The extreme heats of Spain had forced the natives upon taking to that ingenious union of the hat and umbrella, still known by the name of the Spanish hat. We know not whether Philip himself wore it. His father, Charles V., who was at the top of the world, is represented as delighting in a little humble-looking cap. But we conceive it was either from Philip, or some gentleman in his train, that the hat and feather succeeded among us to the cap and jewels of Henry VIII. The ascendancy of Spain in these times carried it into other parts of Europe. The French, not requiring so much shade from the sun, and always playing with and altering their dress, like a child with his toy, first covered the brim with feathers, then gave them a pinch in front; then came pinches up at the side; and at last appeared the fierce and triple-daring cocked hat. This disappeared in our childhood, or only survived among the military, the old, and the reverend, who could not willingly part with their habitual dignity.—LEIGH HUNT, in "A Tale for a Chimney Corner, and Other Essays."

## *White Poem*

FALL gently, snow;
slant softly now
on naked twig
and barren bough.

With a slow
and easy sweep,
drift, lowered sky,
to wood and brake.

Cloud of frozen
stars, let ache
pine and spruce
with white. Bend down

cedar and fir,
cover the brown
moulder of autumn,
slant and sigh

from north to south.
Fall softly, snow;
to the tired earth
lean gently now.

FRANCES FROST

## Honesty

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

MUCH admiration and respect is due to one who manifests honesty in his daily life and relations with his fellow men. Such an individual is frequently entrusted with work of an important character, for his honest motives and aims naturally call forth confidence, and must inevitably lead him to a measure of real success.

A high standard of excellence, maintained in the small as well as the larger affairs of human experience, can result only from honest thinking. Such ingredients as trustworthiness, constructive co-operation, and good-will to all, are indispensable to a career or business based on honest aims. And these true qualities constantly enable those practicing them to know the right course to take, and to exercise the moral courage necessary to carry it through, even when faced with material difficulties.

Yet, even among those who acknowledge and practice honesty in their affairs, there may be many who do not realize that it is essential not only to human progress, but also to the attainment of permanent health, happiness, security; in fact, to an abundance of all good. This great fact is revealed to the world today through the teachings of Christian Science. From its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that in order to possess unlimited good we must render undeviating obedience and loyalty to divine Principle, God, as the only cause and creator, the one divine Father-Mother of man, who is His image and likeness, forevgr spiritual and perfect.

We see then that the truly honest or spiritual thinker does not admit that sickness is unavoidable; that lack, failure, or limitation of any kind is true. Neither does he believe that sorrow or unhappiness is allowed by God, or is inevitable in human experience. For he is learning, through the study of Christian Science, that it is by understanding and affirming the perfection and harmony of man, the beloved child of God, that he gains dominion over all false beliefs of sickness or lack.

The student learns, too, that he must be honest and true in his thoughts about his neighbor. If he refuses to admit evil for himself, because he knows it is not real, having neither origin nor foundation in God, he cannot consistently admit evil of any kind as true for his neighbor. Encouraging us to use honesty in every thought, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 118 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "We cannot obey both God, good, and evil,—in other words, the material senses, false suggestions, self-will, selfish motives, and human policy. We shall have no faith in evil when faith finds a resting-place and scientific understanding guides man. Honesty in every condition, under every circumstance, is the indispensable rule of obedience."

Christ Jesus, our great Way-shower, was the most honest man that ever lived on the earth. He also was the most successful in his wondrous career of healing and redeeming sick and sin-weary humanity. Did he not continuously give encouragement to all to think honestly and correctly, as he did? Did he not say that he was "the way" to harmony? "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28). In such comforting words as these our great Master offered rest from all belief in evil, through the understanding of God as omnipotent and omnipresent Life and Love, that spiritual understanding which admits no reality in aught that comes not from God, good.

We read in the Gospels that the Master desired his followers to do the works which he did. And to all honest seekers for Truth, today just as much as when he worked among men, he said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free" (John 8:31, 32). Christian Science has revealed in this age the new-old truth which sets men free from the false beliefs imposed through ignorance of the true nature of God and man. But, because of educated beliefs in material methods and theories regarding existence, it requires honesty to stand fast in adherence to the reality of spiritual perfection, and to refuse to hold as true any suggestions of the carnal or mortal mind. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 150 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "A heart touched and hallowed by one chord of Christian Science, can accomplish the full scale; but this heart must be honest and in earnest and never weary of struggling to be perfect—to reflect the divine Life, Truth, and Love."

## *Winter Walk*

THE dark is always soft, but here, tonight,
It is the double softness of things white;
The bright square that a window throws is spread
As smooth as any sheet upon a bed;
And this soft pillow was a step of brick
Before the lilac bush became a thick
And roundly soft, yet topsy-turvy cloud.

The engine of a passing car is loud;
All sounds are curtained in with falling snow;
Two muffered people passing by are slow,
Their voices soft yet clear—they laugh and say,
"How glad I was!" . . . "How nice to walk this way!"
And I am glad to breathe this crystal air
And feel these feather fingers on my hair.

The neighbor's dog now pads across the lawn,
Sniffs gently at my ankle and is gone;
His collar token tinkles as he goes,
And I remember sleighbells and old snows.

Slowly I walk around the block again
Lost in a dream of other days . . . And then—
Somebody throws the house door open wide,
I shake myself, and stamp, and go inside.

ZANA HENDERSON

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# The Children's Page

*A Monday Page*

## The Runaway Dolls

### A Chimney Farm Story

**Told by Henry Beston**

There were once two dolls whose names were Lizette and Rose Marie, and they both disliked having their hair shampooed. Lizette objected to it most because all her feelings were stronger than Rose Marie's, but as I said they both disliked it very much. One day their small mistress, who knew nothing of their thoughts, shampooed them and laid them on a towel outdoors in the sun to dry.

"Do you feel nasty and wet, Rose Marie?" asked Lizette when they had lain quietly for a while, their faces pressed into the towel.

"Yes, I do," said Rose Marie.

"I don't know why we put up with it," exclaimed Lizette.

"It's terrible," agreed Rose Marie.

Lizette jumped to her feet.

"Why don't we run away?" she cried, her eyes flashing.

Rose Marie sat up and looked at her with admiration.

"Let's," she said, for she thought no one ever had such wonderful ideas as Lizette.

**No One Saw Them Go**

So the two dolls ran away. No one saw them go except the birds and the grasshoppers. Down the road they ran, skipping with excitement. The sky seemed very bright to them, the grass very green. Up hill and down they went, while the sun rose higher and higher in the sky and the air grew hotter and hotter.

"I'm getting hungry, Lizette," said Rose Marie. "Do you think perhaps we ought to go home now?"

"Of course not, Rose Marie," said Lizette. "When dolls run away they never go home, at least never until afternoon. We'll just find berries and things, you know. I'm sure there's lots if we just look."

But the wild strawberries were long past and the raspberries and brambleberries were still hard green buttons among the thorns, and the dolls could find nothing at all to eat.

Lizette saw that Rose Marie was quietly crying.

"Come along," she said, bravely taking her hand, "we'll find something, dear."

Soon the dolls came to the gate of a white house, and peeked in. Under an apple tree near the front door they saw a little girl playing with a doll's house. It was open in front, but otherwise it was just like a real house, and beautifully furnished. While the dolls watched, a lady came to the door of the big house and called,

"Luncheon is almost ready—there's just time to wash," and the little girl left her playing and went with her mother.

No sooner was the door closed than the dolls dashed up the walk and began exploring the doll's house, which was just the right size for them. They exclaimed over all the things, the andirons in the fireplace and the birdcage hanging in the bedroom window, but after running into all the rooms, they hurried back to the dining room.

**Then They Took a Nap**

The doll's table was set with doll's dishes, and doll's food. There was a whole chicken and a slice of ham on platters, there was a lettuce and a plate of fruit and a cake with a slice cut out.

"Ought we?" whispered Rose Marie.

"It's doll's food, and we're dolls, aren't we, Rose Marie?" asked Lizette, and that seemed to settle the matter.

Of course only dolls could have eaten that kind of food, but how delicious it did taste to Lizette and Rose Marie! When they had finished, they put all the platters neatly away in the cupboard, and then took a very short nap on the doll's bed, since they didn't have a doll's house at home.

"It's such a wonderful home, perhaps we might stay here and live, Lizette," suggested Rose Marie. But Lizette thought not. Although she didn't like shampoos and had run away, she was very fond of her own little mistress and would not willingly have changed her for any other.

"Come along, Rose Marie," she said, getting up. "It's time to be going. We've had a good lunch and we don't want to be caught."

They left not a moment too soon for just then the little girl who owned the doll's house ran out of the front door of her own big house.

She never noticed two little figures scuttling down the drive, but soon enough she found what had happened to the doll's food.

"I wonder who took the chicken and the ham and the fruit off the platters and lost them," she thought, for she never dreamed that real dolls had come and eaten them, but while she was wondering Lizette and Rose Marie, refreshed and rested, were skipping down the road.

"It's afternoon now, Lizette," said Rose Marie after a while.

"Yes," said Lizette, "we'll take the next road and go home."

**The Cross Road**

But the next road they came to was marked "Cross Road" and it lived up to its name.

"Will you take us home, Road?" asked Lizette politely.

But the road answered in a very disagreeable voice:

"Indeed I won't and I'll thank you for taking your silly little feet off me altogether."

"Oh come along quick, Lizette," said gentle Rose Marie.

But the next road they came to was marked "Good-natured Road" and it led the two dolls gently home over hill and valley to the red farm where they lived. Their little mistress's mother found them in the late afternoon standing on the stone doorstep with their noses pressed against the screen.

"So that's where Susan left them," she said stooping down to pick up the dolls. "She was afraid she had lost them."

And she never suspected where Lizette and Rose Marie had been all day. In fact, no one ever does suspect what dolls have been doing when people can't find them. But I have been told that Lizette and gentle Rose Marie are not the only dolls who have run away.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**No One Saw Them Go Except the Birds and the Grasshoppers—A Drawing by Maurice Day**

## Good Will Logs

School children in Budapest, Hungary, have again been busy with their log collection. Just before the cold weather set in, teachers in the different schools explained to their pupils how poor families, who had no means of keeping themselves warm, could be helped if each boy and girl brought a log of wood.

Wood is precious in Budapest, but most people can spare one piece, and, by the time thousands of children had brought their gifts, a mountain of logs rose high in Maria Terezia Square where they were collected.

Many of the children wrote their names and addresses on the logs, and some tied them up with colored ribbons "to make them look more like gifts," as little Mary Máriás said. Some boys, who had no logs to give, went into the woods to get dry branches to add to the pile.

The wife of the Governor of Hungary, who is herself always active in helping the needy, came to the Square to watch the arrival of the log-bearers from one of the school windows. As soon as she was recognized, the gay procession of boys and girls gave her a loud cheer.

Through the kindness of the children many poor people in Budapest are being kept warm this winter.

## Farmer Foozle's Chestnut Party

"Piping hot chestnuts!" called Tommy Gavenny. "Piping hot chestnuts, four for a penny! They are just the right thing for a cold winter's day, so bring up your pennies and take some away."

"Why," thought Throppety Thrush, "when the wind's in the North what could be nicer than piping hot chestnuts! I have twopence to spend so I can buy eight," and off he went.

On his way back whom should he meet but Heckpecketty Hen.

"How do you do?" said Heckpecketty Hen.

"How do you do?" said Throppety Thrush. "When the wind's in the North, and there's snow on the ground, what could be nicer than sharing hot chestnuts? Do have some!"

"Aren't they good!" said Heckpecketty Hen. "I have an idea. Here are three pennies, we'll go and buy twelve piping hot chestuts," and off they went.

On their way back whom should they meet but Dildoodlum Duck.

"How do you do?" said Dildoodlum Duck.

"How do you do?" said Throppety Thrush and Heckpecketty Hen. "When the wind's in the North, and there's snow on the ground, and ice on the pond, what could be nicer than sharing hot chestnuts? Do have some!"

**Whom Should They Meet But—**

"Aren't they good!" said Dildoodlum Duck. "I have an idea! Here are four pennies, we'll go and buy sixteen of those piping hot chestnuts," and off they went.

On their way back whom should they meet but Galumfullum Goose.

"How do you do?" said Galumfullum Goose.

"How do you do?" said Throppety Thrush and Heckpecketty Hen and Dildoodlum Duck. "When the wind's in the North, and there's snow on the ground, and ice on the pond, and frost in the air, what could be nicer than sharing hot chestnuts? Do have some!"

"Aren't they good!" said Galumfullum Goose. "I have an idea. Here are five pennies, we'll go and buy twenty hot chestnuts," and off they went.

And when Tommy Gavenny had sold them the twenty hot chestnuts he had no more left.

On their way back whom should they meet but Farmer Foozle.

"How do you do?" said Farmer Foozle.

"How do you do?" said Throppety Thrush and Heckpecketty Hen and Dildoodlum Duck and Galumfullum Goose. "When the wind's in the North, and there's snow on the ground, and ice on the pond, and frost in the air, and rime on the twigs, what could be nicer than sharing hot chestnuts? Do have some!"

"Aren't they good!" said Farmer Foozle. "I have an idea. Here is a new silver sixpence, we'll go and buy twenty-four hot—"

"But Tommy Gavenny has sold all the chestnuts he had," said Throppety Thrush and Heckpecketty Hen and Dildoodlum Duck and Galumfullum Goose, all together.

"Then we'll order the chestnuts for tomorrow and we'll have a chestnut party," said Farmer Foozle. "Thank you, Galumfullum Goose for teaching me what fun it is to share things."

**Throppety Thrush's Guest**

"But it wasn't my idea at all," said Galumfullum Goose, "it was Dildoodlum Duck's."

"Oh, no," said Dildoodlum Duck, "it was Heckpecketty Hen's."

"No, no," said Heckpecketty Hen, "it was Throppety Thrush's."

"Well," said Farmer Foozle, "I will ask you all to the party, and as a special reward Throppety Thrush will be allowed to bring an extra guest."

"May I?" said Throppety Thrush. "Then I'll bring Mrs. Throppetypop, for she's always so kind to me."

So they all went to the party on the very next day. There was a large, comfortable chair on one side of the fire for Farmer Foozle, and a fairly large comfortable chair on the other side of the fire for Mrs. Throppetypop."

When they had eaten all the chestnuts, Farmer Foozle told them his jolliest jokes, Mrs. Throppetypop sang her sweetest song, Galumfullum Goose hissed her happiest hiss, Dildoodlum Duck quacked her quaintest quack, and Heckpecketty Hen clucked her cheeriest cluck.

As for Throppety Thrush, he could only say, "Who would have thought that so much fun would have come from sharing two pennyworth of chestnuts!"

## Peter the Petrel

Where the Atlantic rollers washed the gray rocks, and tufts of heather reflected their purple glory in the water below, a pair of Stormy Petrels had their nest. It was tucked away between the two ledges, and protected from wind and rain.

I had watched with much interest the activities of the birds ever since the day they arrived and began to build, and now there was one white egg in the nest. Father and Mother Petrel took it in turns to sit on the egg, and for forty days it was most carefully tended. Then, quite suddenly, the shell broke and there appeared a bald-headed, gray-brown youngster, who immediately clamored for food.

He was not at all handsome, but his proud parents settled down at once to the task of feeding their son, which meant a great deal of coming and going. It seemed that he was always hungry and as he increased in size and strength his demands grew apace.

At the end of two months, Father and Mother Petrel, as is their custom, flew away and left Peter to look after himself. At first the young bird could not believe that he had been so harshly treated, and sat in the shelter of the ledge gazing intently seaward. Surely his parents would come back and bring him some food? So far he had not tried his wings, and he was so fat that they would not have carried him far even if he had.

**The First Flight**

A week passed and still Peter remained in the nest, a thinner Peter now. He was coming to the conclusion that if he wanted food he must go in search of it, and so, very cautiously, he made his way onto the rocks and surveyed the scene before him, the slowly heaving waters, the gray skies, the seagulls fishing in the trough of the waves. And then, quite naturally, and without waiting to think about it, he spread his wings and sailed out to sea.

There was something wonderful about this new movement! As he realized his strength he grew bolder, and was soon eating the first meal he had had for a week. When night began to fall he turned homeward and rested until morning.

Soon he made the discovery that the best place to fish was among the flotsam and jetsam cast up by storms. Very skillfully he paddled between the waves, gliding along the troughs, and rising triumphantly above the crests. As he rose and fell a gleam of white was visible beneath his black wings. Peter was now quite a handsome little bird.

Soon he lost all sense of loneliness, and the surge of the sea, the boom of the breakers, the cry of the wind and the falling of waters were as music in his ears. He reveled in his new-found freedom, and spent his days flying and fishing, and his nights in the shelter of a little bay.

So summer passed into autumn and autumn into winter with its rain and fog. Peter did not like the fog, but hunger made him face it. One wintry afternoon he set out to sea beneath a sunny sky but had not flown far before a dense fog closed in upon him.

**Cottage on the Cliff**

On and on he flew, his wings growing weary and his feathers heavy with the damp. And then, out of the gloom, somewhere ahead, a tiny light shone. Peter battled desperately to reach it but it was further than he thought, and although he flew and flew it didn't seem to get any nearer. It was the hardest struggle he had yet known, but at last he reached the porch of a cottage on the cliff side and dragged himself wearily into a corner.

There it was I found him, a little forlorn bundle of sopping feathers, and gently picked him up. He made no protest as I carried him indoors, but snuggled into a warm box I had filled with dried-seaweed.

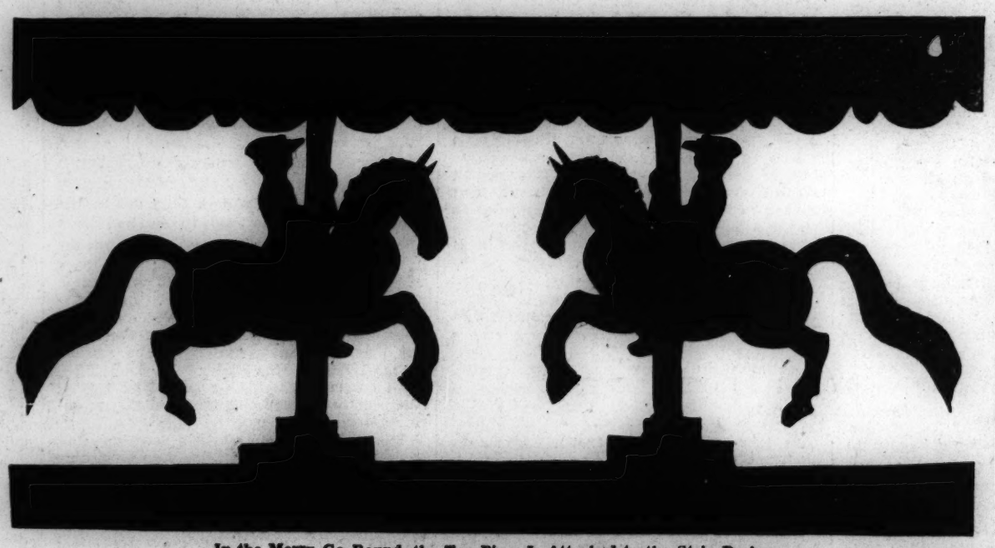
In the morning he went out to sea again, for the fog of the night had given place to a calm and sunny day. I thought that was the last I should see of him, but as the short afternoon was slipping into the mists of evening, he came flying towards the porch again.

I opened the cottage door and he flew straight in landing in his box and gazing at me speculatively as if wondering if he would be welcome. He was not left in any doubt. When I lifted him up and gently stroked his neck he levered himself out of my hand and huddling into my lap closed his eyes and slept till suppertime when I put him back in his box again.

All through the winter Peter stayed with me. On fine days he would be away for hours, but he always returned at nightfall, and on stormy days he was quite content to stay indoors and share such food as I could give him.

With the coming of spring the partnership ended, for Peter and a little lady petrel decided to build a nest between the ledges of the cliff. When last I saw him he was guarding a very precious white egg of his own.

I. S. R.



**In the Merry-Go-Round, the Top Piece Is Attached to the Strip Design**

## *Mr. Frost Makes a Call*

Mr. Frost is quick and bright.
He tapped upon our windows
In the night,
And now we see white flowers
On the glass!
He danced upon our roof-top
And froze the rain-drops there,
And now a row of icicles
Glitters in the air!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

## Paper Cutting Is Fun

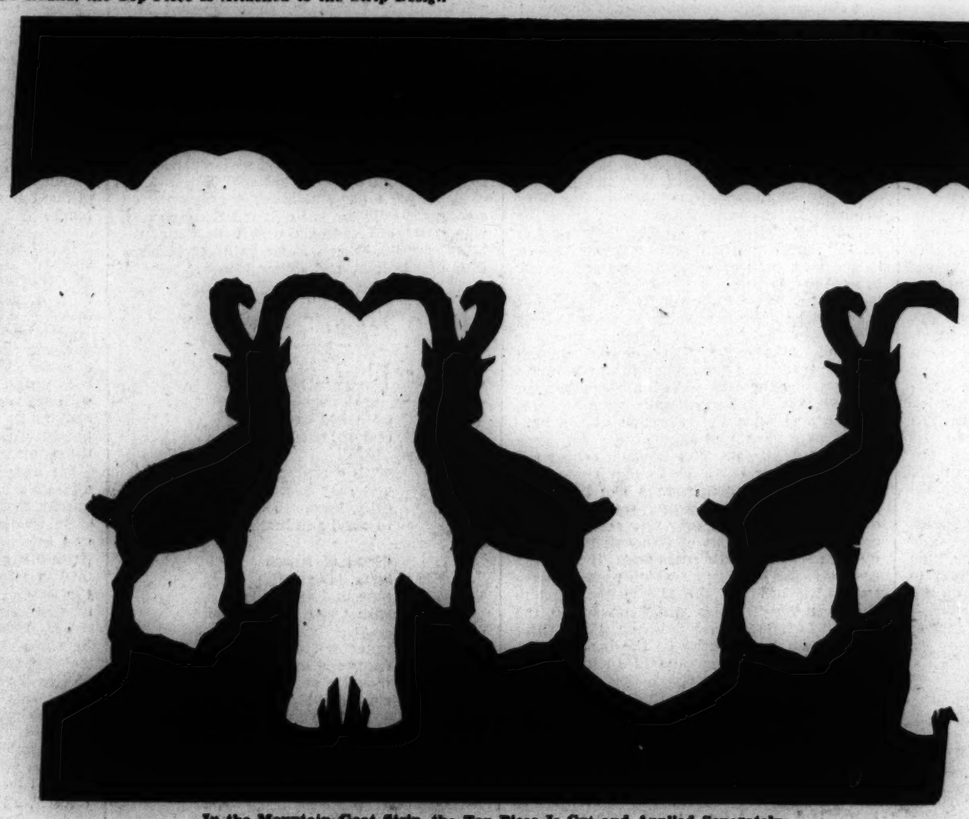
III

The strips this week are more interesting but far more complicated. You will notice that the designs, besides having a base, have a top piece. In the case of the Merry-Go-Round, the top piece is part of the design and attached to it, whereas in the strip with the Mountain Goats the top piece is cut and applied separately. You can use your discretion as to which type will best suit your design.

After a little practice you will be able to think out many interesting variations of the simple strip. One of these would be to combine the two methods of cutting out described in previous chapters, using the solid and the cut-out picture in the same design. It would be possible, for instance, to have a solid sailing ship at the top of the strip, and cut-out, fish, shells, corals, etc., below to represent a scene under water.

Why not try it?

Alice Chauncey



**In the Mountain-Goat Strip, the Top Piece Is Cut and Applied Separately**

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# Johnny Kelley and Irving Folwartshny Named on All-Teams—Rangers Coming

## N. E. Stars Earn Places On '38 Team

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Despite the rise of younger runners, such as Archie San Romani, his own increasing years—so far as track men go—and his heavy college work, the ex-Kansas Cyclone, Glenn Cunningham, is still Mr. Big among the metric milers. To prove it—if proof is needed—there's his name in the 1500-meter spot today on Dan Ferris' All-America track team for 1938.

The secretary-treasurer of the National A. A. U., releasing his annual selections of All-America, All-Collegiate, and All-Scholastic track and field performers last night, picked Cunningham over his fellow-Kansan, Archie San Romani, despite the latter's victory in the A. A. U. indoor championships last year.

San Romani also might have won the outdoor title if he hadn't fallen in the last 200 yards, but since Cunningham was the man who broke the tape, Ferris put him on top, and gave San Romani the All-College position in the mile.

None of the big names in track and field were omitted from one or the other of the teams. Only two, however, collected a pair of nominations on the All-America lineup. They were Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State's husky, who was selected for the 35-pound weight throw and the hammer throw on both the All-America and All-College lineups, and John Kelley, Arlington, Mass., plodder, named to both the 15,000 and 25,000 meters on the All-America lineup. Other standouts were:

Ben Johnson, Columbia sprinter, at 60 meters on the All-America and 220 yards on the All-College.

John Woodruff, Pittsburgh's Olympic champion, at 800 meters on the All-America, and the half mile on the All-College list.

Don Lash, Indiana, cross-country on the All-America and two miles on the All-College.

Spec Towns, Georgia's timber topper, at 110-meter hurdles on the All-America and 120 yards on the All-College.

Kermit King, Pittsburg (Kan.) Teachers, broad jump on both All-America and All-College.

Bill Sefton, Southern California, pole vault on both All-America and All-College.

Sam Francis, Nebraska graduate, shot put on both teams.

Alton Terry, Hardin-Simmons, javelin throw on both teams.

Dick Kearns, Colorado, decathlon on both teams.

Bill Brown, Baker, Ia., high school, hop-step and jump on the All-America team, and broad jump and 220-yard hurdles on the All-Scholastic team.

## Rated 'Tops' on Dan Ferris Track Teams

Wide World: By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Irving Folwartshny, Johnny Kelley, and Glenn Cunningham

## Week-End Sports in Brief

*By the Associated Press*

UNIVERSITY, Miss.—University of Mississippi selects Harry Mehre, for 10 years head football coach at Georgia, as head coach and athletic director, replacing Ed Walker.

STATE COLLEGE, Miss.—Spike Nelson, Louisiana State line coach, is named head football coach at Mississippi State College.

BOULDER, Colo.—Bunny Oakes signs new five-year contract, calling for salary increase, as head football coach at Colorado University.

PASADENA, Calif. — Jimmy Thomson takes lead in $3,000 Pasadena open golf with 64 for 54-hole total of 206 as Henry Picard's 71 drops him to second with 207; Byron Nelson also cards 64 in third round and takes third place with 208.

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Bob Sevis, Dayton, Ohio, downs Charles Mayo, Jr., New York, 3 and 2, to capture Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Paul Waner, Pittsburgh Pirates' outfielder, wins annual ball players' golf tourney by defeating Jack Russell, Boston Red Sox pitcher, 6 and 5.

GREENEVILLE, Texas — Monty Stratton, Chicago White Sox pitcher, joins holdout ranks, asking $12,500 and bonus for 1938.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Willis Hudlin and Earl Whitehill, pitchers, return contracts unsigned to Cleveland Indians.

MEMPHIS—Maj. Trammell Scott elected to presidency of Southern Association.

ST. LOUIS—Cardinals sell Pitcher Jim Winford to Houston and release Catcher Brusie Ogrodowski outright to Rochester.

TAMPA, Fla.—Bobby Riggs, Chicago, trims Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5 in finals of Dixie tennis tournament.

OSLO, Norway—Norway takes two titles in European speed skating championships as Charles Mathisen wins 1500 meters and Hans Engnestangen betters own listed world record by 1-10 of a second in winning 500 meters title in 42.4.

MINNEAPOLIS — Birger Ruud, Norway, scores 236.9 points with leaps of 194 and 194.2 feet to win Northwest ski jumping championship. Eugene Wilson, Coleraine, Minn., finishes second with 231.55 points.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Roger Turner, Boston, and Katherine Dubrow, Montclair, N. J., win men's and women's championships in Eastern amateur figure skating competition; Aubrey Wells and his Keene Valley Mountaineers better U. S. single heat record for mile on Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobsleigh run with 1:09.50 to win Lithgow Osborne four-man bobsleigh trophy with four heat time of 4:39.22.

## Sonja Unchanged Despite Riches And Great Fame

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Movie fame and riches have not changed Sonja Henie one bit.

She's still the vivacious little Norwegian who won three Olympic figure skating titles, retired unbeaten two years ago and then sky rocketed to new fame and fortune on a pair of skates.

When she completes a five-night stand in Madison Square Garden, opening tonight, she will have played before 26 capacity crowds in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and New York since Christmas. Boston and Miami remain, and then she will return to Hollywood to get ready for her fourth picture some $200,000 richer.

Not once has Sonja, 25, very blonde and very pretty, yearned for the return of the olden days. She doesn't even think of the 1940 Olympics, the first she will have missed since, as a chubby little girl of 15, she beat the world's best for the first time in 1928.

"Yes, those were great days," said Sonja, "but I get so much more enjoyment out of the movies and giving shows today. I love the cheers of the crowd. It sends a tingle through my whole body and just makes me want to do better."

On this tour Sonja still is a girl of all work and little play, unless you call skating play. She goes at that in a manner that makes the fans believe it is. The program calls for six five-minute appearances, exclusively of encores, within two hours.

"On the movie lot I am on the job hours a day and I am required to hit certain spots in my jumps and spins. It's hard work but I like it. It has opened an entirely new world to me."

And from the way she said it you couldn't help but believe the smiling little girl, who at the age of four took up ballet dancing, two years later donned skates, pointed them toward the top and never stopped until she got there.

## Roger Turner Wins Senior Blade Crown

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—The boys and girls who skate for the beauty of it took over a thawing winter sports scene in upstate New York this week end.

While high temperatures brought sticky snow and slushy ice to many sections, Roger Turner of Boston, Mass., and Katherine Durbrow of Upper Montclair, N. J., went into the Olympic Arena here Saturday night and won the senior singles crowns in the first annual Eastern amateur figure skating championships.

Turner outskated a large field to win the men's senior title, although Wilfred MacDonald of New York City was a close second in the point scoring. Otto Dallmayer of New York City was third.

Mary Bendix of New York City finished second to Miss Durbrow and James L. Madden and Grace E. Madden of Boston, 1937 North American pair champions, won both the 14-step and the Paris crowns.

Other winners: Juvenile, Joan Coffman, New York City; women's junior, Phoebe Tucker, New York City; men's junior, John Leith, Walpole, Mass.; waltzing, Nettie Prantel and Harold Hartshorne, New York City.

Featuring the speedy sports, Aubrey Wells and his Keene Valley Mountaineers broke the single heat United States record for the mile run over Mt. Van Hoevenberg bobrun yesterday to win the Lithgow Osborne four-man bobsleigh trophy.

The Olympic star piloted his sled in the third heat in 1m. 9.50s. to shatter the previous mark of 1m. 9.59s. set by Kathryn Dewey.

## N. E. College Results

**Hockey**

Princeton 6, Yale 3
Williams 3, Army 1.
Toronto 9, Dartmouth 4.
Boston College 11, Middlebury 2.

**Basketball**

Army 41, Amherst 23.
Lowell Textile 33, Assumption 26.
Tufts 54, Alumni 21.
Springfield 44, Northeastern 28.
Williams 41, McGill 27.
Dartmouth 43, Pennsylvania 28.
St. Anselm 46, Fitchburg State Teachers 27.
Cornell 42, Yale 37.
Wesleyan 57, Massachusetts State 29.

**Swimming**

Princeton 54, Cornell 21.
Yale 53, New York Boys' Club, 40, Rider college 37.
Williams 57, Massachusetts State 20.
Army 45, Amherst 30.
Dartmouth 50, Pennsylvania 25.

**Polo**

Yale 13, Princeton 12.

**Wrestling**

Yale 25½, Cornell 4½.
Williams 24½, Springfield 9½.

**Track**

Northeastern 56½, Bates 51½.

**Squash Racquets**

Dartmouth 5, University Club, Boston, 4.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

**P. C. C. Basketball**

Washington 38, Idaho 30.
Oregon 54, Montana 42.

**Big Six Basketball**

Nebraska 44, Kansas State 32.

## Sporting Around the Hub

### Higgins Signs Contract

Red Sox Secretary Phil Troy announced today that Frank "Pinky" Higgins has signed his 1938 contract. Last season Higgins played third base in 153 of the club's 154 American League games, batted .302 and drove in 106 runs. The approaching campaign will be his seventh in the majors. He first appeared in a Philadelphia Athletic uniform in 1930.

The defensive work of Higgins declined in 1937—he ranked last among regular third basemen—but this is partly explained by the fact that the big Texan goes after everything. Despite the low average, he was a stone wall when compared with a majority of men the Sox have had at that station during the past few years.

Tony Cuccinello's signed contract reached the Beehive yesterday and with it was a short note in which the rotund second basemen said "terms are very fair and most satisfactory—will see you in Bradenton." Tony batted .279 in 1937.

An 18-year-old Palo Alto (Calif.) High School jumper, Les Steers by name, will attempt to break through the domination of Negro high jumpers in the seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden next Saturday. The California youngster has leaped 6ft. 8in. consistently in practice in recent weeks and his first appearance outside of his native state will add thrills to the Prout program.

Norman Bright of San Francisco, who will travel East with Steers, will compete in either the one or two-mile events on the Garden boards. Bright has been as low as 9m. 5s for two miles and was second to Don Lash when the Hoosier star lowered the world record to 8m. 58s. on the new 11-lap track at the B. A. A. Games last year. Bright has been concentrating on speed work on the coast and if his current condition warrants the prospects of a 4mf. 12s. mile, he will enter that event here.

Glenn Cunningham will wear No. 1, Archie San Romani No. 2 and Gene Venzke No. 3 in the Prout Games, and their presence brings together three of the greatest milers in history. Venzke, three times winner of the Prout mile, was the first man to run a 4m. 10s. mile.

Cunningham holds the indoor and outdoor records of 4m. 8.4s., and 4m. 6.7s., and has triumphed in the last three Prout miles. He beat Venzke in 1935, staging a smashing finish to nip Joe Mangan of Cornell in 1936, and achieved the third straight last year by overcoming Don Lash's 75-yard lead in the final quarter mile of the race.

Congratulations to Arlington's Johnny Kelley! The slim distance runner from across the Charles River was named at two berths on the 1938 All-America track and field team. Johnny gained the 10,000-meter and 25,000 meter awards.

The enthusiasm of New England's winter sports following was emphasized yesterday by the estimated crowd of 60,000 that turned out at the Mount Hood ski run in Melrose. With each passing week end, more city folks are heading for the open spaces with skis, snowshoes and skates.

## Accepts Red Sox Terms

Frank "Pinky" Higgins

The Signed Contract of This Veteran Third Baseman, Who Appeared in 153 of His Club's 154 American League Games Last Season, Arrived at Fenway Park Today

## New England Skiing

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 24 (AP)—Edward Wells, Dartmouth Outing Club skier, sped to victory in the New Hampshire slalom championship race yesterday, with a winning margin of six hundredths of a second over his team mate and nearest rival, Ted Hunter.

Wells's time over the official course, recorded by a newly-developed electric timing system, was 93.27 seconds.

Dartmouth skiers led the field of 70 contestants and the Schussferein Ski Club of Boston had three entries among the first 12 to cover the course under 110 seconds.

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Clarence Olesen leaped 190 and 195 feet yesterday to win the eastern professional ski championship at a meet witnessed by 3,500 spectators here.

John Erickson of Pittsfield, Mass., captured second place with jumps of 176 and 188 feet; and James Failla of Greenfield, Mass., took third with two leaps of 175 feet each.

Two Bridgeport skiers, William Pulaski and Casey Jones, tied for fourth, Pulaski turned in jumps of 158 and 161 feet, and Jones, 154 and 165 feet.

Last year's titleholder, Strand Mikkelsen, could do no better than tie for fifth with another Greenfield jumper, Herb White. Mikkelsen had jumps of 178 and 180 feet to his credit, but a fall at the end of the second lowered his standing. White jumped 175 and 183 feet, also falling after his second leap.

SALISBURY, Conn., Jan. 24 (AP)—Harold Sorensen of the Norfolk Skiing Association, turned in jumps of 76.6 and 76.1 to tally 152.7 points and capture the Class A championships in the tenth annual Salisbury Outing Club's ski tournament here. A crowd of 2100 persons witnessed the competition over conditions described as slow.

Ottar Satre of Salisbury and Carl Holnstrom of Bear Mountain tied for second with 145.7 points each. Holnstrom managed to get off the longest jump of the day, a leap of 145 feet.

Niles Bjornstadt of the Norsemen with 140.9 points captured the Class B competition with Dan Ashman of Salisbury, second, with 136.6 points.

## Patrick Sextet Is Primed For Contest Here

**National Hockey League Standing**

**American Section**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 18 | 2 | 7 | 76 | 53 | 38 |
| Rangers | 15 | 4 | 8 | 83 | 49 | 34 |
| Chicago | 8 | 6 | 14 | 51 | 74 | 22 |
| Detroit | 6 | 7 | 16 | 50 | 81 | 19 |

**Canadian Section**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 13 | 7 | 7 | 91 | 77 | 33 |
| Canadiens | 10 | 7 | 10 | 76 | 73 | 27 |
| Americans | 10 | 6 | 11 | 52 | 54 | 26 |
| Montreal | 9 | 3 | 16 | 57 | 75 | 21 |

**Results Jan. 22**

Boston 9, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Americans 0.

**Results Jan. 23**

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Detroit 3, Americans 2.
Rangers 8, Montreal 2.

**By Web Morse**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

In America, according to Webster's dictionary, a ranger is defined as 'a warden who patrols tracts of forest' but Lester Patrick's New York Rangers are not interested in forests. Tomorrow night they will enter the Boston Garden as a hockey team seeking points and self-satisfaction from our Boston Bruins.

First place in the American division standing of the National Hockey League is their goal and since the Bruins not only occupy that coveted post, but intend to hold it, the prospects are appetizing to hockey history. Both the Bruins and Rangers passed the halfway mark in the schedule traveling at top speed.

Their meeting tomorrow night could not be staged under more attractive inducements, unless the Stanley Cup itself were involved. Their last game here, won by the Bruins, 3-2, was a thriller. The next game in New York went to Rangers, 5-3, under protest from Art Ross of inefficient penalty timekeeping. They have played a total of four games and each team has won two.

Four points separate the two teams and a temporary slump by either club at the present time might change the entire complexion. Both teams are endowed with an excellent requisite—balance, and 60-minute action is so assured. Two really great goaltenders, Tony Thompson of the Bruins and Dave Kerr of the Rangers, will vie for personal honors along with their teams.

## Dartmouth Five Still Unbeaten In Eastern Race

**Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League**

| College | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth | 4 | 0 | 191 | 145 | 1.000 |
| Cornell | 3 | 1 | 166 | 176 | .750 |
| Harvard | 2 | 1 | 113 | 103 | .667 |
| Columbia | 2 | 1 | 119 | 102 | .667 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 2 | 115 | 120 | .333 |
| Princeton | 1 | 3 | 127 | 131 | .250 |
| Yale | 0 | 5 | 157 | 211 | .000 |

**Results Jan. 22**

Dartmouth 43, Pennsylvania 38.
Cornell 42, Yale 37.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—If they are anywhere near as good on foreign courts as they are at home, Dartmouth's Indians should win the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League crown hands down this season.

Dartmouth was well in front today with four straight victories as the teams began their annual recess for mid-year examinations. All except one of the games had been won by comfortable margins, but three of the four victories were scored at Hanover. When they resume their schedule after two weeks' lapse, they must visit Philadelphia and New Haven for games with Penn and Yale, then their last three league games are on the "road."

Dartmouth had considerable trouble conquering Penn, 43 to 38, Saturday to hold its margin over Cornell, which has lost only to the Indians. The 1937 league champions made it close up to the last few minutes, but personal fouls plus Dartmouth's accuracy from the foul line, cost Penn a chance for an upset.

Cornell, meanwhile, routed Yale's weak team, 42 to 37, to take a clear hold on second place. Columbia and Harvard, which had been tied with Cornell, did not play last week. Yale, beaten Wednesday by Princeton to drop into the cellar, couldn't match the Big Red team's second-half rally. Cornell plays Penn at Philadelphia Saturday in this week's only game.

The sharpshooters of the Eastern League seem almost certain to establish a new scoring record this season.

Most of the leaders have played only three or four of their 12 games so far, but already seven of them have scored 40 points or more. The "modern" league record of 145 points is shared by Al Bonniwell of Dartmouth and Walt Foertsch of Cornell, while the all-time standard of 152 points by McNichol of Penn, was made when one player was allowed to do a team's foul shooting.

Bill Thomas, Dartmouth captain, set the pace up through last Saturday's games with 51 points in four games, dropping in 19 field goals and 13 fouls. Thomas and his rivals passed last week's leader, Johnny O'Brien of Columbia, when the Lions' captain remained idle. Carl Wilson of Cornell took second place with 47 points, one ahead of his teammate, Foertsch, while O'Brien dropped into a fifth-place tie with Johnny Myerholz of Princeton. Records of the leaders:

| | Goals Floor | Goals Foul | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas, Dartmouth | 19 | 13 | 51 |
| Wilson, Cornell | 20 | 7 | 47 |
| Foertsch, Cornell | 17 | 12 | 46 |
| Erickson, Yale | 17 | 8 | 42 |
| Myerholz, Princeton | 18 | 5 | 41 |
| O'Brien, Columbia | 18 | 5 | 41 |
| Batchelder, Dartmouth | 14 | 12 | 40 |
| Mischo, Penn. | 12 | 8 | 34 |
| Dudis, Dartmouth | 12 | 9 | 33 |
| McDonald, Cornell | 12 | 7 | 31 |
| Lloyd, Princeton | 12 | 7 | 31 |
| Frantz, Yale | 10 | 8 | 28 |
| Lutz, Harvard | 12 | 3 | 27 |
| Rich, Cornell | 11 | 3 | 25 |
| Dougherty, Penn | 12 | 1 | 25 |

**International-American Hockey League**

**Eastern Division**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 15 | 1 | 12 | 83 | 65 | 31 |
| Providence | 12 | 5 | 10 | 55 | 47 | 29 |
| Springfield | 6 | 4 | 15 | 57 | 71 | 16 |
| New Haven | 6 | 4 | 18 | 44 | 70 | 16 |
| **Western Division** | | | | | | |
| Cleveland | 13 | 6 | 8 | 60 | 64 | 32 |
| Pittsburgh | 13 | 5 | 7 | 56 | 53 | 31 |
| Syracuse | 14 | 3 | 9 | 58 | 73 | 31 |

**Results Jan. 22**

Cleveland 3, Providence 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Philadelphia 2.
Syracuse 5, Springfield 3.

**Results Jan. 23**

Philadelphia 2, Syracuse 0.
Springfield 3, Providence 1.
New Haven 1, Pittsburgh 0.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Sammy Byrd won baseball players' golf tournament with even par 284. International League approved transfer of Albany franchise to Jersey City.

**Three Years Ago**

Herb Kopf, assistant at Columbia, rejected $10,000 offer to coach Brooklyn pro football Dodgers.

**Five Years Ago**

Babe Ruth omitted from 1932 all-star baseball team.

## Hockey Dribbling

Only a last-minute failure of season ticket holders to pick up their tickets will keep tomorrow night's game from a sell-out.

Bruins arrive in Boston from Chicago tonight at 11:05 p. m. Manager Ross wants the team to avoid an extra night on the sleeper, hoping the players will be in as good condition as possible for this affair.

That 9-1 shellacking the Bruins gave Toronto is the worst the Leafs have taken since 1931 when Detroit beat them 10-1 in Detroit with Benny Grant in their nets. Canadiens also beat the Leafs 9-1 on Toronto ice, but it was back in 1928.

Americans lost plenty of ground over the week end dropping a four-point game to Canadiens on Saturday and a two-point game to Detroit last night. Canadiens moved into second place.

Having beaten Maroons, 8-2, with a goal-scoring splurge last night, the Rangers will arrive in Boston a cocky aggregation of puck chasers. Bruins gave evidence of scoring ability against Toronto and then received a good lesson against overconfidence when beaten last night by Chicago, 3-2.

Davie Kerr, good-looking Ranger netminder, is out front for the goaltender's Vezina trophy. He has seven shutouts and has been scored against only 49 times in 27 games. Thompson trails with three shutouts and 53 goals scored against him in the same number of games, although one of the counters came when he had been removed for a spare forward and had no chance to make a save.

Ray Getliffe may not play in tomorrow night's game. With Getliffe out, the Bruins have not had a full squad of 15 players since Dec. 28, the last time Rangers played here. Milton Schmidt was injured in that game and did not return to action until last Saturday night in Toronto. With his return Getliffe was forced out through illness. If, and when, the Bruins regain a full squad, they should do all right for themselves.

## Winter Golf Tourneys Announced by Corcoran

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (AP)—The remainder of the winter tournament schedule of the Professional Golfers Association was announced Saturday by Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the organization. It follows:

Jan. 28-30—Oakland, $5,000.
Feb. 4-6—Sacramento, $3,000; 9-13—San Francisco match play, $5,000; 18-20—New Orleans $5,000; 25-27—Thomasville, Ga., $3,000.
March 2-4—St. Petersburg, Fla., $3,000; 9-11—Hollywood, Fla., $3,000; 13-16—Miami four-ball invitation, $4,000; 22-25—Pinehurst, N. C., $4,000; 26-28—Greensboro, N. C., $5,000; 3-April 2—Augusta, Ga., $5,000.

**Nelson Is Line Coach**

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Jan. 24 (AP)—Emerson Nelson, line coach at Louisiana State University for six years, has been named head football coach at Mississippi State College. C. R. Noble, veteran member of the coaching staff here, was appointed athletic director.

**American Hockey Association**

Jan. 22

Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 2.
St. Louis 3, Wichita 1.

Jan. 23

Kansas City 3, St. Louis 2.

## Toronto Downs Big Green Six; Tigers Top Eli

**International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing**

| | Won | Tied | Lost | For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGill | 4 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 8 |
| Queen's | 4 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 9 | 8 |
| Toronto | 3 | 1 | 0 | 33 | 11 | 7 |
| Harvard | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 4 |
| Dartmouth | 2 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 39 | 4 |
| Princeton | 2 | 0 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 4 |
| Yale | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 17 | 1 |
| Montreal | 0 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 38 | 0 |

**Results Jan. 22**

Toronto 9, Dartmouth 4.
Princeton 6, Yale 3.

With only two International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League games scheduled over the week end, there was little material change in the standing. Both McGill and Queen's remained tied for first place, while Toronto strengthened its second place position by a 9-to-4 victory over Dartmouth.

Princeton went into a third place deadlock with Harvard and Dartmouth, by trouncing Yale at New Haven, 6 to 3.

**Keep Record Clean**

Toronto's triumph enabled Coach Ace Bailey's boys to keep their league record clean from defeat although they were forced to accept a 2-to-2 tie with Yale earlier in the season. Toronto is holding second place with seven points, just one point away from the leaders.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that these three Canadian sixes have yet to be defeated. The University of Montreal, on the other hand has not tasted victory so far this year. Every American team has been defeated at least once, with Yale still seeking its first league victory.

With the exception of Montreal, the other Canadian teams seem to play far better hockey on their home rinks. While both Queen's and Toronto were on this side of the border they had all they could do to stave off defeat. Queen's, for example was forced to the limit in its games with the Tigers and the Eli. They barely edged out Princeton, 3 to 2, in regulation time and were forced to play a 3-to-2 overtime against Yale. Toronto, too, had its troubles at New Haven and Princeton. Yale played them to that 2-to-2 tie, while Princeton bowed by the one-point margin of 5 to 4.

**Crimson Disappointing**

The American teams have not been playing the brand of hockey expected of them this season. Harvard especially, has been a disappointment. The Crimson, although credited with two victories and only one defeat, is not the team which was runner-up for the title last year. In Harvard's game against Montreal, despite the fact the score was in the Crimson's favor, 5 to 1, Harvard was far from impressive. McGill came to town next and walked off with an easy 6-to-0 verdict over the Crimson skaters. At Princeton, Harvard was just able to edge the Tigers, 3 to 2.

Before Dartmouth's skaters invaded Canada last week there was some hope that the Indians would be in the thick of the title race, but Queen's put a stopper on that rumor last Friday night by beating the Green, 9 to 1. Then Toronto added to Dartmouth's plight by duplicating Queen's feat.

Unless Harvard finds itself by the time it goes to Canada for games with Queen's and Toronto, it very much appears as though the Three-I title will be decided between Toronto, Queens, and McGill.

## Lott Wins Atlantic Coast Squash Title

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 24 (AP)—Third-seeded Hunter Lott of the Philadelphia Cricket Club scored a 15—12, 13—15, 8—15, 15—11, 15—10, upset over H. S. Howes of Boston to win the Atlantic coast squash racquets singles tournament before a packed gallery at Haddon Hall yesterday.

Lott advanced to the final round earlier in the day when he toppled Don Strachan, seeded No. 2, of the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 15—13, 18—16, 15—13, in a semi-final meeting.

Howes, seeded No. 4, moved up from the round of four when he turned back top-ranked Neil Sullivan of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, 15—10, 15—9, 15—11.


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With the Original London Company
Evgs., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20.

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A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
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Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

4TH MONTH! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT!
"Deeply moving, perfectly acted."—George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Thea., West of B'way. LAc. 4-4237
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2. Seats now for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays.

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0800
Wm. Powell—Myrna Loy
"DOUBLE WEDDING"
Frances Farmer—Ray Milland
"EBB TIDE"
Wed.—Review 10:27
PRIVATE LIFE OF HENRY VIII
A Bill of Divorcement

# Steps to End Filibuster Are Taken by President

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—As the Administration mobilized forces to break the Senate deadlock over the anti-lynching bill, other developments centered attention on the Legislature today:

1. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously approved the nomination of Solicitor General Stanley Reed to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

2. Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, was indicated in official quarters as the man who will be named to succeed Mr. Reed as Solicitor General, requiring Senate confirmation.

3. Labor's Non-partisan League filed a formal complaint with the Senate protesting the seating of John Milton, Democratic Senator-designate from New Jersey, and urging an inquiry into charges of "illegal and corrupt" election tactics in Jersey City.

4. At a regular weekly conference with legislative leaders, President Roosevelt today canvassed the situation produced by the Senate's protracted filibuster which now, for almost the first time, is beginning to dam up vital New Deal bills.

**Leaders All There**

Mr. Roosevelt's legislative conference was with Vice-President Garner, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader; Speaker William B. Bankhead and Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, House Majority Leader. The Senate met an hour earlier than usual as the first instance of the increasing pressure to break the protracted filibuster. Tonight, evening sessions start for the first time. With indications of a new determination, it is believed that the crisis in the long fight will come this week.

Leaders of the filibuster hope to have sufficient votes to lay the bill aside in two or three days. Restiveness among neutral Senators over inactivity is being noted, together with complaints from voters. Not a major piece of legislation has gone to Mr. Roosevelt from Capitol Hill since the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress adjourned last August.

Motivating force behind the drive is the desire to pass important bills now finally piling up. The House has passed three appropriation bills, all waiting Senate action, and is getting ready to discuss the President's big navy program and the 1938 revenue bill. The housing bill now waits only Senate approval of the conference report to become law. It is this housing bill, more than anything else, which is forming the immediate argument for setting the anti-lynching bill aside.

**Reed Action Expected**

The unanimous indorsement of Mr. Reed was expected, and Senate approval is taken for granted. The committee took action after a brief executive hearing at which no objections were made to the nomination.

An attack on Mr. Jackson's confirmation as solicitor general may come from New Deal opponents because of the active part he has taken in the recent "anti-monopoly" drive. Mr. Jackson and Ben Cohen of PWA conferred with the President on projected anti-monopoly recommendations, which may be incorporated in Mr. Roosevelt's special message to Congress.

The long-rumored attack on Mr. Milton finally crystallized into a formal protest from Labor's Non-partisan League shortly after Mr. Milton took the oath at noon.

When A. Harry Moore quit the Senate seat to become Governor of New Jersey he appointed Mr. Milton to fill out his term. The lengthy petition filed by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of the League, and Carl Holderman, New Jersey chairman, charged that Mr. Milton and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City had "tramped upon civil and constitutional liberties and practiced all the known devices for violating election laws."

**How Situation Stands**

Vice-President Garner referred the petition to the Elections Committee without comment. The fact that Mr. Milton has taken the oath does not end the matter, for the motion to unseat him can proceed to a hearing in any case.

The legislative situation as it stands at the start of the week follows:

President Roosevelt has urged the following five major measures for action by Congress—

Wage-hour bill; farm aid bill; housing act; reorganization of the executive branches of government; regional planning.

Two more big proposals are coming later—naval expansion and anti-monopoly legislation.

In addition to these New Deal bills, Congress must pass a dozen or so regular appropriation and tax bills. These originate in the House, which thus far has passed three, all now cooling their heels outside the Senate—independent offices, Treasury-Post Office, and Navy.

The housing act has passed every stage except Senate agreement to the conference report. The farm bill is still in conference, but should emerge in a few days. A reorganization bill also waits initial Senate action.

It is the pressure of this unfinished business which more than anything else is likely to shorten the life of the filibuster.

## Cummings Indicts Crime at Capital

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings said today that the crime situation in the Capital "amounts to a national disgrace."

He told the Washington Criminal Justice Association, Inc., that among cities of more than 100,000 population, Washington ranks tenth in murders, third in thefts over $50, seventh in robberies, fifth in burglaries and housebreakings and eighth in aggravated assaults.

He criticized the "medieval approach to juvenile delinquency," the "mediocer penal system," and the fact that "slums nestle in the shadow of the Capitol."

"The time has arrived for a complete renovation of the organic laws relating to the District (of Columbia)," he added.

## Ickes Sees Despair Aiding Dictators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has told an American Jewish organization that only despair causes men to yield "their liberty and their democracy to a dictatorship of the Right or Left in exchange for the illusion of living."

The National Conference of the United Palestine Appeal, seeking $4,500,000 this year to provide homes in Palestine for Jews excluded from Rumania, Poland and Germany, heard the Cabinet officer declare last night:

"Subtle pressure may be exerted upon you as upon other minority groups to array yourselves not with, but against, those battling to preserve democracy.

"Never forget that the foes of democracy in other lands were financed by economic groups that professedly were only attempting to protect their property from political incompetence."

Mr. Ickes said danger to democracy lay in a growing concentration of economic power over other people's wealth, labor and lives, but that political power of the people did not surrender to economic power where the ownership of property was sufficiently spread among the people.

## Cheap-Power Title Given to Tacoma

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TACOMA, Wash.—Tacoma still claims the lowest electric rate in the United States for both light and power, according to a biennial report recently released here by the Federal Power Commission.

What this means in home lighting may be seen by contrasting the price charged here and elsewhere, for 25 kilowatt hours. Here the charge is $1.35 a month. The cost in another city in Washington of about the same population is $1.45 per month. In other states of the Union the cost is several times either of these amounts.

One hundred kilowatt hours a month would cost $2.12 in Tacoma, or 79 per cent lower than in other Washington cities and much less than half what it would cost outside this state.

"Juice" that costs $3.62 here to what is termed a "typical customer" would cost $7.22 in several other cities in this state.

## $200 Spent in Attempt To Bomb Japanese Ship

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 24 (AP)—Rolphe M. Forsyth, drowned in his second attempt to blow up the Japanese vessel Hiye Maru, spent nearly $200 in carrying out the bomb plot, according to Detective Lieut. F. A. Hines.

Dynamite recovered by Seattle and Tacoma police and United States Customs Inspectors at Seattle and Tacoma was valued at $80, Lieutenant Hines said. Boat fare from Vancouver, B. C., his home, $20 advanced to George Patridge, Forsyth's confessed companion, meals, bus fares, room rentals, and equipment purchases brought the total of Forsyth's known outlay to nearly $200, the detective reported.

Where Forsyth, long out of work, obtained the money engaged the efforts of Seattle police today. Lieutenant Hines reported that Partridge could throw no light on the source of the funds.

## 'Crusade' by Negro Group

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—A "new crusade for liberty" was announced today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with headquarters at No. 69 Fifth Avenue. It will be under the direction of Mrs. Daisy E. Lamkin, field secretary, and synchronized with the seventy-fifth anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

## *On Their Toes for the 'Go' Signal*

Oriental Institute of The University of Chicago

**A Charioteer of 2800 B. C.**

**Reconstruction of Small Copper Model Discovered by the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago at Tell Agrab, Mesopotamia**

## 'Four-Cylinder Car' of 2800 B. C. Shows Disk Wheels and Everything

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—A charioteer of 2800 B. C. behind the steering gear of his late model two-wheeled, four-horse-power vehicle equipped with disk wheels, non-skid tires and device for knee-action, is the latest reconstruction made by University of Chicago archaeological technicians for their Oriental Institute museum. The chariot is now on exhibition.

The original model only three inches high, but made with careful attention to details and extremely well preserved, was found by the Iraq Expedition sent out by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to Tell Agrab—a site northwest of Baghdad, Mesopotamia. The preparators were delighted to discover beneath the corrosion of centuries, such details as the method of harnessing and wheel rims that were "milled" with copper studs, probably to provide better traction just as modern automobile and tractor tires wear a tread pattern to grip the road better.

The model also shows how the charioteer kept his position on a springless vehicle going full speed over rough ground. His feet rested on a small ledge above the axle with his legs astride a center-board which he gripped with his knees.

The yoke was fastened to the collars of the inner pair of animals; the outer pair pulled on the collars of the inner pair. Reins were fastened to rings piercing the upper lips of the animals, and the driver's end was wrapped around the fore part of the chariot. The wheels are solid, made of three sections of wood clamped together.

Careful examination and modelling of the animals shows them to be asses, indicating that those archaeologists who contend the horse was unknown to the Sumerians are probably correct in their belief. The reconstruction is made showing the charioteer with a whip, but corrosion of the original copper model does not indicate whether this is correct or not. It may have been a spear.

## *Fooling the Thermometer*

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24 (AP)—The most accurate thermometers, on whose readings air conditioning depends, have been making errors up to several degrees. Discovery of these mistakes is reported at Cornell University in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

All thermometers, it appears, are frequently fooled into erroneous readings because they "feel" the radiation of the walls around them. This happens whenever the walls are not at nearly the same temperature as the air. If the air is 60, and the walls about 15 degrees warmer, the thermometer may read 63. If walls are cooler than the air, the thermometer will read too low.

Such errors are of much engineering importance because they are made by thermometers which are supposed to be accurate within two-hundredths of a degree.

Outdoors, the biggest error happened on one of the coldest days recorded at Cornell. Most thermometers said 35 degrees below zero, but a government instrument, on the roof of a college building, read 23 below. Its 12-degree error was found due to heat radiated by the roof.

The Cornell engineers discovered also that wet-bulb thermometers do not read correctly. A wet-bulb instrument has a piece of damp fabric wrapped around its bulb. Evaporation from the base cools the thermometer much as a wet skin cools a man in a breeze. It gives a lower reading than the ordinary (dry-bulb) instrument. This difference in reading enables engineers to calculate the moisture in the air. Accuracy about moisture is one of the important factors in air conditioning. But at Cornell it has been found that the wet-bulb thermometers usually read higher than they should.

These errors were found by Will Sawdon, professor of experimental engineering, David Dropkin, research associate, and K. F. Rubert, instructor. Experimental research appears to be the only way of correcting the thermometer errors and the Cornell engineers are working out co-efficients for the corrections.

"The ultimate objective," said Professor Sawdon, "is human comfort. It is somewhat expensive to condition all the air in a room. We hope to find some other way to comfort. The walls offer one possibility, for it should be cheaper to refrigerate walls than all the air."

## U. S. Ship 'Chaos' Cited by Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Maritime Commission reported to Congress today that private ship operators, despite the urgent need for new vessels, "hesitate in the face of the present labor situation."

"Chaotic labor conditions, signalized by demands of the crews, 'sit-down' and 'quickie' strikes, and slipshod performance of duties are characteristic of the industry," the Commission said in a report reviewing its work for the year ending last Oct. 25.

"No lasting cure will be effected until the jurisdictional strife now prevalent in maritime labor is terminated and a more co-operative working arrangement is reached by the unions and the ship operators."

Lack of order and discipline on ship board, the commission said, "was sharply focused by the Algic incident, in which the refusal of the seamen on board a Government-owned vessel to perform their lawful duties compelled the Commission to take prompt and decisive action."

The Commission declared its work has laid the foundation for a long-range construction program. Bills are pending in Congress to carry out its recommendations for a maritime mediation board and a program for training young men for a career at sea. Another recommendation is for continuous employment of seamen, instead of signing them for each trip.

## Relief in Pennsylvania Assists 688,514 Persons

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARRISBURG, Penna., Jan. 22—Grants in the form of direct relief of Federal aid were extended by the State Department of Public Assistance to 688,514 persons in Pennsylvania last month, according to the monthly report. It revealed that about 7 per cent of the state's population was receiving some form of relief.

The average of 164,630 direct relief cases was the highest peak reached since March, 1937. Additional cases formerly handled by the County Poor Boards will increase the January total.

## Associated Press Plans Own New York Building

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The future home of the Associated Press will be erected in Rockefeller Center, where general headquarters and the New York office of the world's largest co-operative news and picture gathering organization will be housed in a building bearing its own name.

Construction of the Associated Press Building will begin shortly as the first of the units included in the program recently announced by Rockefeller Center. The Associated Press will occupy four floors in the 15-story structure, which will be completed in the Autumn.

## New Jersey Eyes Focused on Vote Fraud Probe Bill

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24—New Jersey's Legislature resumed its 162nd. session today with state-wide interest centering on what the Senate will do with the House resolution appropriating $35,000 for the Hudson County-Mayor Frank Hague election fraud investigation.

The Lower House appropriated the money immediately after it had authorized the inquiry. Thus it is a House affair, the resolution requiring no Senate confirmation, but the money was voted under a concurrent resolution. Therefore it must go to the Upper House.

The Senate is expected to say "no" to the appropriation. Democrats, naturally, will oppose it. Likewise, Republicans allied with Harold G. Hoffman, who has just retired as Governor, will refuse to go along. Indications today were that with the possible exception of one or two instances, only Republican Senators lined up with the cause of Senator Lester H. Clee, defeated for the Governorship by A. Harry Moore, would support the resolution. The Clee faction lacks three votes of a majority.

The Republican attitude was voiced by one of its Senators today when he asked:

"Why throw away this money—and the thousands of additional dollars that will be spent on this fishing expedition? When the case committee conducted its investigation of Hague some years ago, we thought we had a lot of stuff—just as Senator Clee thinks he has today—but we wound up with nothing."

In the meantime, Senator Clee continued to be the busiest man in the Capitol. Already occupied by his inquiry resolution and his likewise opposed relief proposal providing for greater contributions from cities, he came here today with a bill for reorganization of the state government into 19 departments. The set-up would absorb the 61 divisions of the State Government.

With the executive department as the hub, the measure would provide for departments of finance, audit, treasury, taxation, law, personnel, health, natural resources, agriculture, labor, public utilities, fish and game, institutions and agencies, banking and insurance, highways, local government finance, motor vehicles and education.

Salaries of all department heads, to be named by the Governor with Senate confirmation, would be $12,000 a year, a reduction from some of the existing salaries. The terms would be for the incumbency of the Governor.

The bill will be introduced in the House, instead of the Senate, tonight, the Clee forces believing they have enough votes to pass it there.

## Drink Bill $12,417,790,860

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Money spent for alcoholic drinks since repeal in 1933, if all put into building would have erected 3,000,000 new houses, in addition to the 1,260,000 completed in that period, it is estimated by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Giving a basis for this statement, the research department of the national temperance organization states:

"Conservative reckoning of retail gross cost for alcoholic beverages, based upon official figures of liquor 'withdrawn for consumption,' in the years 1933 to 1937, show an estimated total of $12,417,790,860 paid by the people to the liquor-makers and distributors during 54 months, April, 1933, to October, 1937.

"But for the re-legalized liquor traffic since 1933, on the basis of the Government's estimates of $4000 for individual home units, it would have been possible, with the money extorted from the people's pockets by the drink trade, to have added more than 3,000,000 new homes to the housing totals for those years.

"Self-evidently, the building of that many additional homes would, as the President put it in his message, help tremendously to solve the unemployment problem, boost orders for all kinds of products, and add materially to the people's purchasing power."

In addition to the direct cost of liquor, this statement points out, there are the indirect costs due to liquor-bred casualties, to liquor-bred crime, and commercialized vice in general.

"Once the people realize," it concludes, "that the drink trade, instead of adding to prospering is taking it out of the pockets of the people $5 for every dollar it turns back to the public treasury, and is everywhere swelling the tax rolls to meet costs of liquor-bred social evils, it can scarcely be doubted that a new and fare more effective attack upon the beverage alcohol interests is a probability in the near future."

## *Revival of Kelp-Burning Sought on the Irish Coast*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

DUBLIN—Efforts are being made to revive the oldest industry around the coast of Ireland, the burning of seaweed to make kelp, from which iodine and various chemical products are extracted.

It is estimated that five or six years ago, the kelp industry was worth about £20,000 a year to fishermen and small farmers whose holdings were on the Irish coast. The demand for Irish kelp came from Scottish manufacturers of iodine and other products. For years the industry flourished—then a competitor from Chile appeared.

The nitrate deposits of Chile contain a very small percentage of sodium iodate, which accumulated in the liquor from which the nitrate was crystallized, and when the annual exports in tons of Chilean nitrate increased to seven figures, the annual accumulation of iodate became very considerable, so that the nitrate manufacturers entered the iodine market, being able to produce iodine much more cheaply than the manufacturers who handled kelp.

The result was that the iodine factories both in Scotland and along the west coast of Ireland were hard hit, and the latter were, indeed, forced to close.

A few years ago, however, the Irish Free State Government re-established a factory at Galway and is making an attempt to keep the kelp-burning industry alive, since it provides a very welcome source of income for the poorer areas along the west coast.

Competition and a restricted demand for iodine have, however, driven the price of kelp down to less than half the price paid a few years ago, with the result that it is questionable whether the producer is compensated for the great amount of labor involved in the gathering of suitable tangles for burning.

The tangle thrown up on the shores in winter is the best for kelp purposes, and is the stalk of the seaweed the leaves of which come ashore in April and May.

Such tangles—it takes from 20 to 25 tons of them to make one ton of kelp—when properly selected, seasoned and burned give a kelp which yields from 12 to 22 pounds of iodine, as well as carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, sulphate of potash, chloride of potassium, and numerous other useful products.

Not many years ago, a ton of good kelp was worth between £8 and £12. At present kelp is worth only about £2.10s. to £3 a ton, and as burners claim that this price is uneconomic, the tangles are allowed to rot along the coast, and the acrid smell of kelp is no longer a feature of the spring season on the coast.

Experiments are being conducted, however, with a view to utilization of seaweed for other purposes, and there are hopes that a new and more profitable industry may be established.

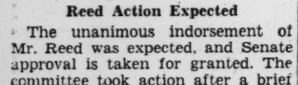
## New Boys' Clubs: 26 Formed in '37

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The establishment of 26 new boys' clubs, bringing an an increased enrollment of approximately 5000 youths, was achieved during 1937 by the Boys' Clubs of America through providing recreational programs in the larger cities of the United States, according to organization headquarters here.

A majority of the boys are from congested, underprivileged sections where crime prevention work is considered most necessary, the report says. That the clubs have helped to improve conditions noticeably, it adds, is indicated in a recent study of juvenile delinquency which shows that in 17 cities where boys' clubs are functioning there is "30 per cent less delinquency than in 17 other cities corresponding in population which have no boys' clubs."

There are now 309 clubs in 171 cities.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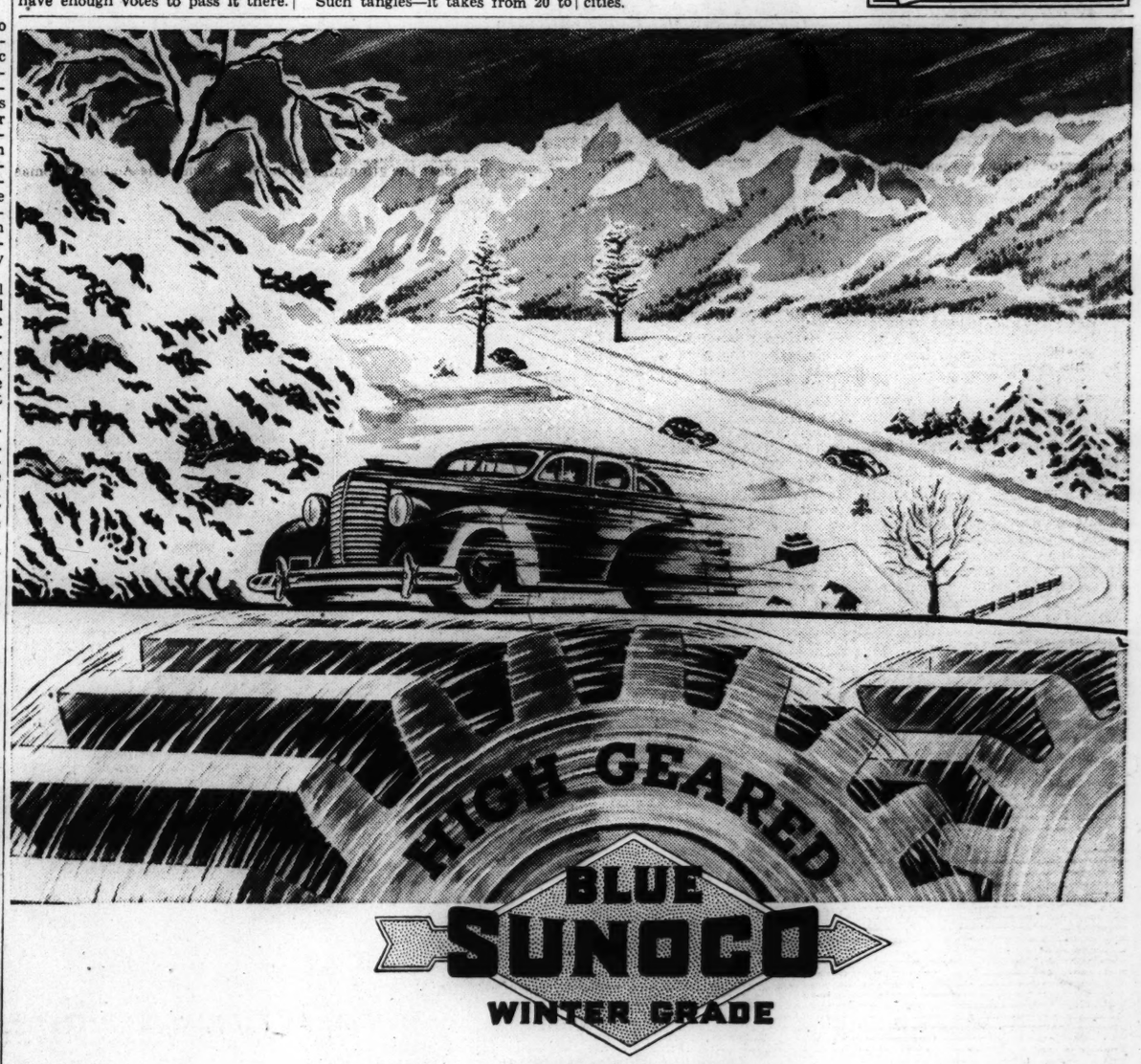


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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938

# Foes of Sales Tax Are Challenged To Offer Own Program

### Held Only Way to Lift $45,000,000 Burden for Real Estate

### Average Cut Set at $7.02

A challenge to sales tax opponents to produce an alternative plan which will immediately lift the $45,000,000 relief burden from real estate was hurled today by the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures as it filed its voluminous report calling for the previously announced 2 per cent retail sales tax.

"Produce an alternative which will be as definite and detailed and practical a method of giving speedy and substantial relief to real estate meanwhile providing for the reasonable operation of government," was the specific demand placed before critics.

The report which presents the first detailed picture of the state's public welfare problem and which promises later specific proposals for governmental economy is the product of nearly a year's study by the Commission of which Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader in the Senate, is Chairman. The Commission is the 11th in the past 11 years to study tax problems but the first to tackle the ambitious program of forcing through a sales tax.

**Challenge to Critics**

The demand for specific alternatives constitutes a sharp reply to attacks delivered against the Commission's program by the Boston Retail Trade Board and the Massachusetts State Grange, the spokesmen for which last week characterized the sales tax as "cruel," "heartless," and a "burden upon low income groups," but failed to present ways and means to provide immediate real estate relief.

The sales tax recommendation, the Commission said, was necessary to prevent confiscation of real estate and was made only for that purpose. It would reduce by $7.02 the average tax rate in Massachusetts figured in relation to the 1937 average rate.

To make certain that the $45,000,000 annual revenue anticipated would be applied only to reduction of real estate's tax burden, rather than constitute an added source of revenue for political spendthrifts, the Commission's proposed statute restricts the use of the revenue to welfare.

**Restrictions Fixed**

Furthermore, any community raising its appropriations above the average for the last five years would be penalized by loss of 5 per cent of its share of the sales tax proceeds for every 1 per cent of increased appropriation.

By this method the Commission hopes to halt the trend of raising expenditures under which the cost of government has increased from $340,000,000 in 1929 to $410,000,000 in 1937. During the same period real estate's share of the cost jumped from $181,000,000 to $204,000,000. This figure represents more than a 100 per cent increase over the 1919 share of $93,000,000.

"That the tax burden has impaired the productivity of real estate and has destroyed equities to a dangerous degree is commonly acknowledged," the Commission stated. "The decrease of $967,000,000 on assessed valuations is symptomatic of that distress; in practical effect, it has been the principal cause of the increase in the average tax rate from $28.80 in 1929 to $35.45."

While the Commission is urging the 2 per cent sales tax to provide immediate relief for harassed real estate, it insisted that slashing of public expenditures is the best long

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

### 10 P. C. of Population to Stay on Relief, Report Says

### Problem Viewed As Permanent

Massachusetts faces the problem of caring for at least 10 per cent of its population on relief for several years to come, with no immediate prospect that relief costs to the State and local communities will be less than $45,000,000 a year, the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, reported to the Legislature today.

The welfare statistics, the result of the first exhaustive study of the State's relief picture, were contained in the Commission's report on the necessity for establishing a sales tax to remove from real estate the cost of relief.

The report, which contained numerous recommendations for more efficient administration of the various relief or public assistance agencies, revealed the actual cost of relief in Massachusetts during 1936 totaled $141,862,099, including WPA expenditures. The actual local cost was $42,411,938.

**$32.61 Per Capita**

The $142,000,000 figure for 1936 represents a per capita cost in Massachusetts of $32.61 for relief. In 1929 the total relief cost was $14,052,836 and the per capita cost was only $3.31.

Approximately 23 per cent of the State's population, or 1,013,682 persons, obtained some type of aid and for varying periods during 1936 the Commission discovered. Not more than 15 per cent of the population were aided in any one month, however. The latest available figures showed that in September, 1937, 11.6 per cent of the population were aided in one way or another.

To arrive at its prediction that at least 10 per cent of the State's population must be aided through relief despite even a major pickup in business, the Commission obtained estimates of those now on public assistance who are considered permanently unemployable.

It has been found that of 188,346 cases in September under which 505,960 individuals were aided, 41.6 per cent were old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, soldier relief and the like, which are considered permanent cases.

**Permanent Relief**

In regard to general local relief, officials estimated that 31.6 per cent of the 57,377 cases under which 182,006 persons were aided, were totally unemployable. Thus the Commission decided that at least one fourth of the general relief load is permanent.

Taking several other factors into consideration, the Commission said:

"We thus find about 52 per cent of our public assistance cases (calculated on the baiss of a total of 202,000 cases), to be a relatively permanent burden."

After a study of the WPA cases, a major portion of which the commission found young inexperienced workers and the older workers past 45 years of age, the commission also estimated at least 24 per cent of the total Massachusetts relief cases to be "semi-permanent."

As a result the commission said: "We may conclude that the burden of public assistance in Massachusetts will continue in substantial proportion for some time. Even with mod-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain and warmer tonight, with the lowest temperature near 32 degrees or slightly above; Tuesday rain and warmer early, colder toward night; moderate to fresh southeasterly winds, probably becoming strong and reaching gale force off the coast, shifting to westerly late Tuesday.

**Maine:** Rain and warmer tonight and Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

**New Hampshire:** Rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight and in the southeast portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday night.

**Vermont:** Rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight; colder Tuesday afternoon and night.

**Massachusetts:** Rain tonight and Tuesday; warmer tonight and in the east portion Tuesday; colder Tuesday night and in the west portion Tuesday afternoon.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain tonight; warmer tonight; colder by Tuesday night.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Increasing southeast winds reaching gale force tonight and shifting to westerly Tuesday; overcast weather with rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather outlook for the period Jan. 24 to Jan. 29, 1938, inclusive:

**For the North and Middle Atlantic States:** Rain in the Middle Atlantic States, rain or snow in the North Atlantic States Monday or Tuesday, again Thursday or Friday. The temperature will likely average several degrees above normal, followed by colder at the end of the week.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 25 | 23 | Minneapolis | 30 | 30 |
| Bermuda | 68 | 68 | New Orleans | 62 | 56 |
| Chicago | 30 | 26 | New York | 38 | 36 |
| Denver | 34 | 22 | Norfolk | 44 | 46 |
| Helena | 12 | 12 | Philadelphia | 36 | 34 |
| Jacksonville | 66 | 64 | St. Louis | 44 | 44 |
| Los Angeles | 56 | 56 | San Francisco | 48 | 48 |
| Miami | 72 | 72 | Washington | 40 | 36 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 24.
B—Minimum, Jan. 23.

**High Tides at Boston**

Monday, 6 p. m.; height 7.8 feet
Tuesday, 6:36 a. m.; height 8.7 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

## *Wrapped in Nature's Loveliest Mantilla*

By a Staff Photographer — **Snow, Fog, and Frost Join in Decorating Boston Parks**

A scene along the Fenway today, showing the result of last night's fog on the shrubbery when the lowering temperature froze the particles into all sorts of fanciful and beautiful designs.

# Sailings Are Resumed As Dense Fog Lightens

**In Boston Today**

## Fog Slows Traffic On Sea and Shore

A "glazing" fog—so-called because freezing temperatures turned it to ice—extended over much of New England today, slowing railroad and automobile travel, causing nine incoming vessels to anchor outside of Boston Harbor during the early part of the day, and creating hazardous traffic conditions even in cities.

While the sun tried vainly to dispel the heavy mist, weather bureau officials predicted rain and more fog for today and this evening. A gale tomorrow may clear the atmosphere. Lowest temperatures tonight will be near 32 degrees, while warm weather

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

## Stone Involved In Medfield Case

The State Department of Mental diseases began an investigation today into an attack by a patient of the Medfield State Hospital on Saturday that resulted in fatal injuries to one person and lesser injuries to another.

Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, acting commissioner of mental diseases, said he had not been informed of the incident until he learned of it this morning from State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, who had been notified by an auditor working on the books at the Medfield Hospital.

Sending an investigator to the institution, Dr. Perkins disclosed that the attacker had been committed to Medfield Hospital by Judge Arthur P. Stone, of East Cambridge District Court, over the written objections of Dr. Earl K. Holt, superintendent of the institution.

Judge Stone is now under investigation by Gov. Charles F. Hurley because of his part in securing the release from Bridgewater State Farm of Howard Long, who later murdered two small boys in New Hampshire. Judge Stone was attorney for Long.

In the case at Medfield, Dr. Perkins stated, the killer was Frank Loprete, 62, who had been sent there for observation after slaying a man in Cambridge last April. After observing the case, Dr. Holt at that time described Loprete as "dangerously insane" and recommended he be committed to the Bridgewater farm, where provisions for the criminally insane are made.

However, Judge Stone overruled Dr. Holt's plea and on May 7 committed Loprete to Medfield Hospital, where he lost control of himself on Saturday and attacked two other patients, according to the acting commissioner's narrative of events. Steps to have Loprete removed to the Bridgewater farm were begun at once by Dr. Perkins.

In the House of Representatives, a bill is on file by Rep. Martin Schofield, of South Boston, asking the Governor and Executive Council to remove Judge Stone because of his part in the Long case. It has not yet had a hearing. A similar bill passed the House as a result of another investigation in 1933, but was defeated in the Senate.

## Mayor Cuts Off Outside Contacts

True to his word of "no more play till work is done," delivered last Wednesday to newsmen after social events had begun to keep him busier than a chamber of commerce greeter, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin admitted of no interruptions today as he worked on Boston's 1938 budget with City Auditor Charles J. Fox and Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang.

Mayor Tobin would see no one, not even the reporters. At noon, he sent out for lunch. Beginning on Friday, the Mayor has busied himself with the budget over the week end, will continue at it until the Community Fund dinner tonight. The budget message must be ready by Feb. 1.

# Fewer but Better College Students Urged by Conant

Declaring that overcrowding in the learned professions threatens the United States with unemployment conditions for those classes as acute as those in Europe, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, today recommended drastic reductions in the number of students admitted to American universities through higher standards for determining fitness and more adequate scholarships for promising but poor young men.

While admitting that his deductions were based on personal observations rather than upon statistical data concerning the unemployment of university men, the Harvard President stated that "it seems to me highly probable that a diminution in the total number of students in universities of this country is desirable."

His annual report constituted a sharp warning to American universities against diminishing opportunities provided for capable youths without financial means to carry on their education. The learned professions were suffering, he said, from failure to tap the great reservoirs of talent in all economic levels of society.

**The Low Incomes**

This great national need of reaching into lower levels of society for the development of latent ability is emphasized, according to the Harvard president, by the fact that probably three quarters of the families in the United States "receive an annual income of $2500 or less."

Already some colleges were seen by Dr. Conant to be making an effort to enlarge the opportunities to those with ability but without funds. Of Harvard, he said:

"We are providing opportunities for certain youths who would otherwise not have been able to attend any institution of higher learning. Those of our staff engaged actively in the selection of scholarship holders who have travelled in the different states interviewing applicants, have been impressed with the large number of able youths throughout many sections of this country whose financial resources are too scanty to allow them to proceed with a first-class education."

In line with this selective policy, Dr. Conant pointed out, is the major college problem of assisting students to determine their aptitudes for certain fields of specialization.

"A falsely conceived interest or irresistible social pressure has led

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

# Beer Violations Spur Drive To Make Maine Dry Again

**The Week in Maine**

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 24—Should Maine return to the prohibition column, it is the general opinion in this State that beer will be the chief cause.

This sentiment was expressed some time ago by Dr. Harold L. Boardman, former president of the University of Maine and chairman of the State Liquor Commission, and echoed last week by Thomas F. Locke, Democratic member of the commission.

Although the number of beer licensees has been cut substantially in the past year, beer establishments give rise to more complaints than those selling hard liquor, officials find. In an effort to remedy the situation it has been suggested that municipal officers require applicants for beer licenses to advertise their intentions and afford the public a chance to protest or express their opinions at public hearings on the applications.

**Plea by Clergymen**

A group of clergymen recently petitioned the State Liquor Commission to have licenses which have been issued without such hearings revoked on grounds they were illegal. The commission dismissed the petition, declaring it was a matter for local action. Some municipalities intend to require hearings in the future.

Commissioner Locke told distributors last week they must mend their ways, too, or see the State return to the dry column. He charged that the distributors, by delivering beer on Saturday nights for illegal Sunday trade and by selling in dry territories, frequently had helped retailers pursue an illegal trade while actually, if only for their own interests, they should be doing just the opposite.

Retailers, he said, must cease their defiance of the commission by Sunday selling and sales to minors or else face defeat at the hands of an aroused electorate.

With about 95 per cent of Maine's liquor troubles blamed on beer, Dr. Boardman, discussing the situation recently, said the commission had found that more strict penalties on erring beer sellers had to some ex-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

# Self-Help Found Keynote Of 1938 Community Drive; To Ease Government Load

### Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign

In co-operation with the committee in charge of the Greater Boston Community Fund Campaign of 1938, The Christian Science Board of Directors has appointed as a committee to receive and transmit contributions to the Community Federation of Boston:

Mrs. James A. Neal, 20 Chapel Street, Brookline
Mrs. A. L. West Movius, 208 Beacon Street, Boston
Edwin C. Johnson, 43 Carver Road, Newton Highlands
Torrance Parker, chairman, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston
Guy C. Larcom, treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston

Members of our congregations in Metropolitan Boston, and others who wish to do so are invited to send or hand contributions for this fund to any one of the five named above. Checks should be made payable to Guy C. Larcom, Treasurer who will act as treasurer of the committee. Those wishing to specify the agencies to which they desire their donations to be given, may obtain a designation sheet from Mr. Larcom. This appeal is entirely distinct from the appeal recently made for contributions to the Unemployment Relief Fund of The Mother Church.

In this connection we call your attention to the following statement which has been prepared by the committee in charge of the campaign:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Wide Scope of Activities**

Between Jan. 24 and Feb. 8, 109 social and welfare agencies serving the metropolitan community of Greater Boston will participate in the 1938 Community Fund Campaign to raise more than $4,500,000 for their operating and maintenance needs during 1938.

These agencies, which include 18 neighborhood and settlement houses, 27 organizations having primarily to do with the protection, care and guidance of children and youth, and 36 units which aid, and improve the situation of, those in need and give general community service, are members of a charitable corporation, Community Federation of Boston, of which Charles Francis Adams is president. Leverett Saltonstall is general chairman of its 1938 appeal.

**Aid Given Without Discrimination**

These agencies make no distinction as to race or creed: they give service free, or at less than cost, to all who come under their friendly ministrations. Last year 111,751 persons were helped by the family service and relief agencies of the Federation; 17,435 were enrolled in clubs, classes and special interest groups conducted in its settlement houses; 64,567 adolescents shared in the benefits of its youth agencies; and 13,190 children were given special care, protection and guidance. During 1937 some 300,000 men, women, and children received direct service free or at less than cost from Federation agencies.

Most of the Federation agencies are located in Boston proper. But the service which they render radiates throughout the entire metropolitan area. More than 20 per cent of all the work which the Federation agencies do is for the direct benefit of persons who reside in the 43 cities and towns surrounding Boston, and all of the work helps to make this whole territory a more wholesome and prosperous place in which to live.

**Serves Large Population Area**

Greater Boston is one of the largest population centers of America. Within a radius of 15 miles of the State House live 2,000,000 people. In Boston itself is one of the most thickly populated areas in the nation. Wherever such density of population exists, there also exists a great need for the improvement of social conditions and the furnishing of opportunity for better living.

The best way in which to meet this need is to keep in the fullest, most effective operation the social and charitable agencies located in the heart of the population center. These agencies, by providing friendly and understanding help for the underprivileged, tend to stabilize society.

The continued maintenance of the 109 Federation agencies is a matter of intimate concern to all persons who live and work in this community and whose property lies and whose families reside in Greater Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE COMMITTEE

### Charity That Builds Recipient Called Most Valuable

### 29,207 in Boston On Welfare Rolls

### Private Agencies Joining in $4,500,000 Campaign Teach Independence

On the eve of opening its 1938 Community Fund Campaign, Boston today paused before the speeches, the goals, the workers' luncheons and all the fanfare of a drive begins, to assess the motives and aspirations behind the appeal for $4,500,000, with which to carry on the work of the 109 participating agencies.

Dominant among the notes to be struck at the opening meeting in Mechanics Building tonight by Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Charles Francis Adams, President of the Federation, and Leverett Saltonstall, General Chairman of the campaign, will be the thought that in this nation of free enterprise the most valuable help for country and individual alike is the charity that starts the recipient on the road to freedom from any need for aid from organized charitable institutions.

This thought will be launched at a moment when Boston's long tradition of Yankee resourcefulness and individualism seems to be meeting its most serious challenge.

**Throng Expected**

The throng expected to pack the great hall tonight will hear that Boston's welfare rolls now number 29,207 persons who have found the mists of depression's valley hanging too low for them to reach their goal of self-support. This is about 4000 more than were being aided a year ago. An additional 18,000 are on the Federal Works Progress Administration rolls. The total of Federal and City welfare today vastly exceeds anything previously experienced in Boston.

It is a problem so pressing that drastic reorganization of the fiscal structure of the City and the Commonwealth is being debated. Such serious levies as a 2 per cent sales tax on everything purchased in the State is suggested as a means to raise funds needed to carry this unprecedented load, which cost the City of Boston alone $7,250,000 last year.

Yet, speakers tonight will make it plain that, except in a limited way, little of this sum is spent to end the need for welfare. City relief particularly and the WPA in a lesser degree, are chiefly concerned with meeting the immediate demand of distressed persons for food and shelter.

**Left to Agencies**

The work of helping these individuals and members of their families to attain more useful and self-sustaining positions in society is left, largely, to the 109 agencies supported by the receipts from this annual drive.

To illustrate: The city welfare department can help Johnny's father by giving him an allowance for food money for the rent and a few bags of coal. But it cannot take Johnny away from the negative influence of the street-corner gang and turn his energies toward clean, vigor-building, character-improving sports or give him broadened educational opportunities. That is a job which one of the agencies in the Community Fund Campaign must undertake.

Of course, there are overlapping functions in some cases between the public welfare agencies and the private ones. The WPA makes an effort to raise the morale and abilities of recipients, and the city welfare worker is not oblivious to the needs of Johnny. There is friendly cooperation among all the agencies, but by and large this delineation between caring for the material needs and the giving of inspiration and help in overcoming need for relief stands as the chief distinction between the public welfare and the private charitable agencies.

**Emphasis Changing**

In the first days of the Locust Years the emphasis was concentrated on the need for supplying material needs. Today the emphasis appears to be shifting to thoughts of stimulating self-help.

Mr. Kennedy, the Boston boy who became a bank president at 25, married the Mayor's daughter, and went on to gain control by financial moves of some of the nation's largest entertainment ventures, and finally to be honored with appointment to the Court of St. James's, was bursting with the idea when he arrived in Boston last night. In quick words, which he told reporters he had been saving up for four days, Mr. Kennedy applied this viewpoint of self-initiative and resourcefulness to business, holding that businessmen should look to their own qualities of inspiration and initiative in meeting their problems and not expect the President to hand down material "plans" that would automatically result in the success of individual business enterprise.

He was expected to amplify this theme at the first Community Fund meeting tonight, applying the same thought to individuals in need of help.

Representative of both the "old immigration" and the new, speakers at tonight's meeting can each tell a story of individual progress through application of various facets of the qualities long rooted

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

# Lawrence Drive Starts for Defeat Of Trade Treaty

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—Lawrence business leaders have just launched a six-weeks campaign to unite this textile city's labor, political and industrial interests in a protest against a proposed reciprocal trade treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

They planned a series of parades and demonstrations before hearings open on the proposed pact at Washington in March.

Behind the protest was Mayor Walter A. Griffin, who has summoned business, civic and religious leaders to wage a "concerted offensive" against the proposed treaty.

Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the Arlington Mills, woolen and worsted manufacturers, told the meeting the pact might cut the tariff on woolen goods and bring "wage slashes, reduction in the standards for the inhabitants of the city of Lawrence and subsequent ruin."

# Cargoes of Wool Mount at Boston After Dull Week

**Port of Boston Business**

Wool, upon which the commerce of the port of Boston leans so heavily for its volume and values, took an upward spurt last week, it was disclosed today by figures issued by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of the Port. The wool receipts were substantially higher than last week, but still far below the peak levels of a year ago at this time.

More than six times as much wool came into Boston from overseas last week as arrived here during the previous week. Large quantities of sugar also arrived.

General imports, however, declined so that even with the larger influx of wool the total imports for consumption was lower than in the previous week by about $500,000. In last week's reports, the total value of imports for consumption was $3,145,844 and the value of imports for wool was only 50,985 pounds.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

| Classification | Week ending Jan. 22 | Year ago |
|---|---|---|
| Imports for consumption | $2,605,128 | $5,423,110 |
| Imports for warehouse | 130,302 | 1,238,990 |
| Withdrawn from warehouse for consump. | 214,740 | 815,371 |
| Duties collected | 440,626 | 1,083,747 |
| Wool imports (lbs.) | 339,933 | 4,024,712 |
| | Fiscal Year July to Jan. 22 | Year ago |
| Wool imports (lbs.) | 16,638,497 | 49,530,022 |
| Duties collected | $13,341,704 | $21,731,013 |

# Biennial Session Plan to Be Topic

Arguments for and against biennial sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature will be argued at a dinner and debate which the Massachusetts Civic League will sponsor at the Boston City Club on Feb. 1, according to an announcement by Henry R. Atkinson, president of the League, last night.

John H. Mahoney of Worcester, one of the first to petition for the convening of the Legislature every second year, will argue for the proposal on which voters of Massachusetts will ballot next November. The arguments against biennials will be presented by Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

**Free public lecture on Christian Science** by Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m.

## Theaters

**Plymouth—**
"Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Colonial—**
"Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

## Movies

**Repertory and Mugford Square—**

"Make a Wish," featuring Bobby Breen. 12, 2:30, 5:40, 8:35. Also "Reaching for the Moon," featuring Bing Crosby. 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

**State and Orpheum—**
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 2:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

**Radio Programs—Page Ten**

**South Station Theater—**
"Romance of Radium," "Ski Champs," "Mickey Mouse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Keith Memorial—**
"I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage show: Mitzi Green, Harriet Hoctor, and others.

**Boston—**
"Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:10, 10. "March of Time," 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

**Fine Arts—**
"Monastery." 2:30, 5:45, 9:40. Also "Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:35, 8. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Love and Hisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon, and Bert Lahr. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

**University—**
"Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:05, 6:25, 9:50. Also "Ebb Tide," featuring Ray Milland and Francis Farmer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

**Metropolitan—**
"Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rosemary Lane. 10:32 a. m., 1:26, 4:15, 7:04, 9:56. Stage: "Harmony Lane," Georges and Jalna, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Pators.

**Hub—**
Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Border-town." 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

**Exeter—**
John Beal and Sally Eilers in "Danger Patrol." 2:15, 5:10, 8. Also "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:25, 6:30, 9:10.

**In the World of the Arts**

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

**Uptown—**
"52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binne Hale. 3:30, 5:30, 8:30.

**Tremont—**
"Call It a Day," with Olivia DeHavilland and Ian Hunter. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Dinner at Eight," with Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery. 8:45, 11:30 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 10.

## Music

**Jordan Hall—**
Recital by Nancy Follett, pianist. 8:15.

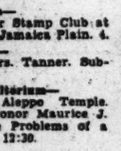
## Tomorrow

**The Children's Museum—**
Meeting of the Junior Stamp Club at 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. Subject "Tapestries." 11

**Boston City Club Auditorium—**
Luncheon by the Aleppo Temple, guest speaker, His Honor Maurice J. Tobin. Subject: "The Problems of a Young Politician." 12:30.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Dr. Friedrich Von Lorentz, Assistant in the Archaeological Institute of the Univ. of Cologne, will give an illustrated lecture on "Greek and Roman Stage Costume," in the Lecture Hall of the Museum. 3.



**Radcliffe College—**
Foreign Affairs School given under the auspices of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters with the co-operation of Radcliffe College. Agassiz House. 3:30, Through Jan. 27.

# Cheers for a Guitarist

The Arts in Boston

Andres Segovia brought his guitar to Boston again yesterday, for a concert in Jordan Hall. Just a man and a guitar, but once more they furnished one of the high lights of the musical season. It is 10 years since Segovia first astonished us by his virtuosity and his musicianship, and the wonder grows. Over his musicianly qualities, more particularly. There was a guitarist in Paul Whiteman's band who could do wonders with his fingers, and no doubt there are others in similar bands to startle the listener. But Segovia is always the artist. Display is nothing to him. The musical message is everything. To this purpose he devotes his speed, precision, clear exposition of structure, lyricism and variety of tone color.

For this reason he gives greatest pleasure when he plays the finest music, Bach's Suite for lute, Haydn's Minuets, the Suite in D of R. de Bisée, guitarist to Louis XIV, or the Prelude, Theme and Variations of Sor. He had played these works before in Boston, but we do not tire of them under his hand. Most of all we enjoy the old masters of counterpoint, because in these Segovia accomplishes his most amazing musical feats, placing the guitar in the front rank of chamber music instruments.

There is a simpler and more obvious pleasure in the Spanish dance pieces, more especially in that of Granados on yesterday's program; to a lesser degree, because of their smaller musical interest, in those of Turina and Albeniz. Least of all in the trivial Capriccio of Castelnuovo-Tedesco, hardly worthy of a place on Segovia's program.

An audience of good size applauded with cumulative warmth during the afternoon, and rewarded the artist with cheers at the conclusion of the printed program. L. A. S.

### Ballet Americana

The Ballet Caravan, pet project of the learned historian, lecturer and commentator on the dance, Lincoln Kirstein, in its second Boston program, in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, renewed, without solving, the problem of ballet on the American theme.

It seems such a good idea—making ballet contemporary, and pertinent to our time and place. Yet in the working out, it comes to light as a process of grafting new material on old technique rather than a natural growth and merging of material and medium of expression.

Ballet is not expressive. It touches the inner springs of feeling only in its noblest and highest form. But ballet has its own vitalities—its own qualities of lightness and delicacy and grace. And the Ballet Caravan has its own qualities—of freshness and spontaneity. These are the factors most worth cherishing as a basis of development.

There is a good deal of naïveté in the choreography of this young company. And charming as naïveté can be, it can also lapse into childishness. In this mixture, there is more cake than raisins.

Of the three ballets offered Saturday, "Folk Dance," which makes no effort toward nationalism, served the company better in its frank employ of foreign national dances and the lively music of Emmanuel Chabrier, as did "Harlequin for President" in the Commedia dell' Arte manner, to music from Scarlatti, than the strained and synthetic Americanism of "Yankee Clipper," calling on home talent for its musical score by Paul Bowles, descriptively striking eight bells on the piano and all that.

Costuming is the brightest spot in this company's present record, as choregraphy is the weakest. Somewhere between rank the technical abilities, uneven, but never slipshod, and a vigorous comedic sense.

Mr. Kirstein as impresario has brought promising young dancers together, and chosen costume designers who are gifted with humor

Mikhail Mordkin
Who Will Present His Ballet Company at the Majestic Theater, Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday

as well as taste, musicians who are sometimes clever.

Fuller use of setting and décor, a small orchestra rather than a single piano, would further enhance the manifold pleasures the company has now, and potentially in greater measure, to give. M. L.

### Chinoiseries At Holman's

Varied items of Chinese Art are being shown at Holman's Print Shop, Park Street. Included are colored wood block prints, wash drawings, paintings, a few bronzes and some costumes.

Such items are interesting for their subjects, so often full of symbolism, and for their reference to the great Chinese tradition in art. The visual approach has remained the same for centuries, the strokes, a special sort of penmanship, also run to a uniform manner. We see here both the official pictures and the genre, which were commonly distributed. Mr. Holman has assembled the various things without trying to indicate which are the more important; they reach all levels of accomplishment. Included also are some photographs which he himself took when he visited China 20-odd years ago.

### Margaret Fitzhugh Browne

On view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, are portraits and drawings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne.

Many of the sitters may be familiar to spectators at the gallery, and realistic presentation in which Miss Browne is skilled makes them the more lifelike. Likenesses generally have interest for acquaintances of the sitter, but often the portrayer is inspired to enhance her subject with the amenities of decorative color, or through personal radiance. Such for example is the case with the portrayal of Beatrice Herford, which is one of the outstanding canvases.

The drawings are adroitly done, and the still-lifes reveal that Miss Browne's exacting eye always discovers the most telling details.

D. A.

### Holmes in Italy

On Saturday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Burton Holmes took his audience through Italy, Tripoli and for a moment into Ethiopia. The theme was "Italy and the New Romani Empire," a theme to test Mr. Holmes's tact in handling controversial matters without offense. You may be sure his tact and experience brought him through. Always on the side of the established order, he found the people of Italy well satisfied with Mussolini's rule, and had praise for the accomplishments of Balbo in Tripoli. He carefully refrained from discussing the justice of the conquest of Ethiopia.

As ever, Mr. Holmes maintained interest by showing pictures of lesser known places along with the more familiar, Not only Rome, Naples, Genoa, Milan, Florence and Venice, but some little known places on Lugano and Como, including a little bit of Italy entirely surrounded by Switzerland. Most novel of all were the views of Tripoli, with its new buildings, its restored Roman ruins and its native dwellings. The large audience responded cordially Next Saturday, the British Empire.

## Art Exhibitions

**Museum of Fine Arts, Boston**—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum**—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

**Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge**—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Chinese Prints. Recent accessions. Scène, d'Eté, painting by Bazille.

**Copley Society**—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of sketches in oil and pastel by Theona Peck Harris. Through Feb. 4.

**Public Library**—Exhibition of Roerich material on South America. Through Feb. 13.

**Women's City Club**—Exhibition of water colors by Eleanor Parke Custis. Through January.

**Twentieth Century Club**—Aquatones by John E. Porter. Through Feb. 3.

**Women's Educational and Industrial Union**—Water colors from the Index of American Design. Through January.

**Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture**—Exhibition of work of resident Rockport artists. Through Jan. 29.

**Federal Art Gallery**—Exhibition of paintings by Illinois artists, and photographs of Shaker Culture. Through Feb. 5.

**Children's Museum**—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

**Holman's Print Shop**—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children.

**Society of Arts and Crafts**—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

**Boston Athenaeum**—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

**Germanic Museum**—Paintings from permanent collections, also paintings by Louis Corinth. Through Feb. 10.

**Boston City Club**—Etchings by Samuel Chamberlain of Marblehead. Through Jan. 28. Water colors by Frank Goodline. Jan. 29-Feb. 18.

**Rand Galleries**—Exhibit of painting and prints.

**Doll & Richards**—Portraits and drawings by Margaret Fritzhugh Browne. Through Jan. 30.

**Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)**—Painting and drawings from Baksi to the present day of the Ballet.

**Children's Art Center**—Exhibition of paintings by William Cornell Carney. Through Jan. 31. Paintings by Polly Nordell. Through Feb. 8.

**Grace Horne Galleries**—Paintings by Russell Cheney; sculpture by Dudley Vaill Talcott. Through Feb. 5.

**Goodman-Walker**—Water colors and drawings by Berthe Morisot. Through Jan. 25.

**Guild of Boston Artists**—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Puntington. Through Feb. 5.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays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# 23 States Collect Tax on Sales While Others Study Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Sales taxes, opposed by many tax experts but seized upon as a way out of depression difficulties by many state governments, are now in effect in 23 states, and at least two of the states whose Legislatures are now in session are considering them, reports the Federation of Tax Administrators through the Public Administration Clearing House here.

Seven of the nine states which have regular legislative sessions this year are still without sales taxes, according to this authority. Massachusetts and New Jersey, two of this number, are reported considering them. New Jersey is one of six states that have had sales taxes and have either repealed them or had them invalidated.

Kentucky, one of the states the legislature of which is now at work, is also in this group. Other states with recently convened legislatures which are without sales taxes are New York, which allowed its tax to lapse, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. Mississippi and Louisiana are the only states with sales taxes in the group of nine which have legislative sessions this year.

**Productive One**

Experts estimate that the sales tax is a productive one, ranking second only to the gasoline tax in revenue production. The objection raised against it is that it falls on all alike, without consideration of ability to pay, and cannot be graduated according to means like the income tax.

States which now have sales taxes are: Arizona, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Louisiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, West Virginia, Indiana, California, Washington, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Michigan, Oklahoma, and Ohio.

Not all of these are quickly recognizable by the retail customer. In Indiana, for instance, the levy takes the form of a gross income tax, and is imposed on personal incomes as well as business receipts. In other states the sales levy is known as a gross receipts tax, an occupational tax, or a consumers' tax. Other states like Connecticut, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and the District of Columbia, although having a mercantile tax, keep it so small that they are generally excluded from the sales tax classification.

**Allowed to Lapse**

States which have had sales taxes and have allowed them to lapse, or which have had them repealed or invalidated, include: Georgia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont.

Nine states this year are putting constitutional amendments on a variety of subjects before their voters, and only one of these states is included in the group having regular legislative sessions. For the most part, citizens are expressing themselves on matters put before them by previous legislatures. This information is relayed from a report issued jointly by the National Association of Secretaries of State and the Council of State Governments.

No two states are voting on the same issue. In Alabama it's a question as to whether motor vehicle taxes shall be used exclusively for construction and maintenance of state highways. Florida is considering a $5000 homestead exemption law, and is also asking its voters to decide whether the state shall give greater support to public schools. Illinois is putting before its citizens a proposal to repeal a law imposing double liability upon bank stock owners. Maine's referendum is a proposal to lengthen the residence requirement for voters.

**Salary Increases**

In Michigan it is salary increases for elective state executive officials which are being asked of the electorate, by way of a constitutional amendment. Oklahoma has several issues—provision for retirement allowance for state and school employees and proposals to alter membership of house and senate and to fix an annual salary for members of the Legislature.

South Dakota voters will decide whether the state shall get new apportionment for the state legislature, while Wyoming ballot-casters will write yes or no on the question of paying interest on public money at the rate paid on private deposits. In New Jersey, the constitutional issue is whether horse-racing and pari-mutual betting shall be legalized, and voters will be given an opportunity to decide if the legislature re-adopts a resolution to put this matter to the electorate.

Last year was a lean one for direct state legislation by the people, the Association found. Voters of only eight states were asked to submit their wishes on a total of 52 measures in contrast to 1936, when they passed on 180.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

**For Tuesday, Jan. 25**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2:30 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 3:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

# Sales Tax Critics Are Challenged To Offer Own Plans

(Continued from Page 9)

run course and promised specific proposals for economy in the future. To counteract the criticism of sales tax opponents that economy is the only way to relief of the present situation, the Commission declared sizeable reductions, however feasible, will not be adopted in time and to the extent necessary to provide relief to real estate or other taxpayers.

**Enlarged Services**

"Government in this State, with all its limitations and defects, has traditionally been above the average both in quality and scope. In response to demands of its citizens in all walks of life, it has been forced to expand its services into fields far removed from the earlier conceptions.

"Unless there is an immediate and violent reversal of public opinion, that situation will not change. We can offer no painless formula or panacea which would cut down cost to meet the crisis. Eight years in this field have gone by, and the success of those devoted to the cause of economy has been confined to preventing too rapid an increase.

"In stating this belief, which to some may appear to be heresy, we insist that we are merely facing realities. We have not abandoned one iota of our conviction that expenditures in this state can be reduced and that the soundest relief comes from this source. Our subsequent reports will point the way definitely in this respect, and if we are permitted to continue we hope to enlarge upon this phase. But we repeat our conviction that economy will not be accomplished in substantial measure and quickly enough to give the immediate relief necessary. The spending habits of generations will not be reversed overnight. To give the necessary relief at this time, new revenues are inescapable."

**Demands for Economy**

The Commission lashed out sharply at those who demand economy yet fail to express publicly their opposition to expensive new proposals before the legislature.

Pointing out that proposals on the horizon call for the outlay of additional millions, the Commission declared:

"It is significant that as to past proposals and these present ones, few if any of those who object to new taxes on the ground that the remedy lies in economics, have appeared either for retrenchments or even in opposition to new proposals as they have been offered. Their interest appears to be enlisted only in the course of their objections to new revenues; at other times it slumbers, if it is not entirely forgotten as they join the clamor for added costs."

Proposals for flat rate limitations on real estate tax rates and such as the proposed constitutional amendment to place a $25 per $1,000 valuation limit on real estate taxation, and homestead exemption were briefly but sharply criticized by the Commission.

"These proposals," the Commission averred, "involving new and dangerous philosophies of public finance, have attracted strong support. Although superficially attractive and seeking the worthy objective of tax relief, they have proven, when tried, utterly unsound and dangerous to the public as a whole. But if the present stalemate continues, it may impel adoption of these or worse schemes which would make the alleged disadvantages of our recommendations appear trivial in comparison."

**Cites Rise in Relief**

To bolster its sales tax recommendation to finance public welfare, the Commission pointed out that the relief cost to State and local Governments totaled $42,500,000 in 1936 and has risen since. This figure constituted a rise of $28,300,000 over 1929, with real estate being forced to carry almost the entire increased load.

The Commission predicted the relief load would increase annually for the next four years at least, although even now municipalities are allotting 19 per cent of the current expenditures to relief.

The Commission's prediction of increased cost is based upon the fact that the Federal Government spent $99,500,000 in Massachusetts under WPA during 1936.

"The future of the Federal relief policy is cloaked with uncertainty," the Commission argued. "Any reduction in the present extent of Federal spending for unemployment relief unquestionably will result in a considerable increase in state and local outlays. The reason appears to be that, judging by past experience, WPA releases workers at a faster rate than business can re-employ them."

**"Waiting for Prosperity"**

Discard of the "wait-for-prosperity" policy of the last few years in regard to welfare relief was recommended by the Commission which pointed out that the increase in welfare expenditures cannot be attributed wholly to the depression. The Commission showed that a sizeable portion of the increase was the result of higher standards of public assistance grants.

"Consequently," the Commission added, "the welfare problem is only partially related to the problem of economic recovery.

"At any rate it is futile to continue to finance welfare costs as they have been financed in the past eight years. Expecting an early return to prosperity and a sharp reduction in welfare costs, we have gone from year to year with practically no plan except borrowing and increasing the tax on real estate. The time has come to adopt a long-range perspective and place the financing of welfare costs on a sound and permanent basis. We must discard the folly of a 'wait-for-prosperity' policy."

The Commission reported it had considered other taxes, including a broadening of the income tax base, in drawing up a plan for permanent financing of relief but found all would yield too meager revenue and would necessitate constitutional changes requiring at least three years' time to put into effect.

Therefore, the Commission came to the conclusion that a sales tax provided the only immediate means of raising sufficient revenue.

As explained when the Commission made a preliminary explanation of its proposal recently, the sales tax would be used to reimburse the cities and towns for their welfare expenditures. Of the anticipated total of $45,000,000, $29,000,000 would be distributed to the municipalities in proportion to the percentage of their welfare costs. A total of $15,000,000 would be used to finance the state's share of local welfare costs.

The latter sum would practically eliminate the State tax now saddled upon the cities and towns to finance the State budget deficit. Thus it would actually help reduce the local tax rates by eliminating the necessity to contribute to State finance. The remaining $1,000,000 would be used to administer the tax.

# Sales Tax and Real Estate

The amount of real estate tax relief which would be provided in each city and town in Massachusetts if the proposed 2 per cent became operative has been figured out by the special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures. In numerous cases the actual reduction of the tax rate would not equal the Commission's figure, however, inasmuch as many local tax rates have been kept comparatively low through borrowings for current expenditures. In Boston, for instance, the city's share would probably eliminate such borrowing, but the tax rate would be reduced but little, if any. The Commission estimates follow:

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abington | $9.42 | Fairhaven | 9.59 | Merrimac | 12.38 | Sherborn | 4.17 |
| Acton | 5.66 | Fall River | 12.02 | Methuen | 5.86 | Shirley | 10.28 |
| Adams | 8.32 | Fitchburg | 7.78 | Middleboro | 8.92 | Shrewsbury | 4.70 |
| Agawam | 6.50 | Falmouth | 4.50 | Middlefield | 4.13 | Shutesbury | 4.91 |
| Alford | 3.61 | Florida | 4.09 | Middleton | 6.36 | Somerset | 4.63 |
| Amesbury | 8.98 | Foxboro | 6.31 | Milford | 6.52 | Somerville | 5.49 |
| Amherst | 4.12 | Framingham | 5.55 | Millbury | 10.29 | South Hadley | 6.13 |
| Andover | 4.07 | Franklin | 6.73 | Millis | 5.26 | Southampton | 5.22 |
| Arlington | 4.67 | Freetown | 10.64 | Millville | 8.20 | Southboro | 4.86 |
| Ashby | 5.56 | Gardner | 6.33 | Milton | 2.74 | Southbridge | 7.04 |
| Ashfield | 4.28 | Gay Head | 1.94 | Montague | 7.53 | Southwick | 8.38 |
| Ashland | 5.79 | Georgetown | 10.15 | Monterey | 2.83 | Spencer | 8.03 |
| Athol | 9.26 | Gill | 6.87 | Montgomery | 4.96 | Springfield | 7.90 |
| Attleboro | 7.75 | Gloucester | 5.64 | Mt. Wash. | 2.12 | Sterling | 5.68 |
| Auburn | 7.81 | Goshen | 3.04 | Nahant | 3.19 | Stockbridge | 4.83 |
| Avon | 9.88 | Gosnold | 2.10 | Nantucket | 5.33 | Stoneham | 5.59 |
| Ayer | 6.69 | Grafton | 9.42 | Natick | 6.57 | Stoughton | 7.38 |
| Barnstable | 5.62 | Granby | 5.43 | Needham | 4.05 | Stow | 7.72 |
| Becket | 7.86 | Granville | 3.10 | New Bedford | 8.88 | Sturbridge | 9.25 |
| Bedford | 4.74 | Gt. Barr'gton | 7.63 | N'w Braintree | 2.62 | Sudbury | 4.43 |
| Belchertown | 8.23 | Greenfield | 6.58 | New Marlboro | 6.07 | Sunderland | 5.86 |
| Bellingham | 6.60 | Groveland | 10.27 | New Salem | 8.36 | Sutton | 9.56 |
| Belmont | 2.77 | Hadley | 5.64 | Newbury | 5.21 | Swampscott | 3.68 |
| Berkley | 6.80 | Halifax | 7.37 | Newb'ryport | 12.50 | Swansea | 4.30 |
| Berlin | 6.91 | Hamilton | 4.40 | Newton | 3.60 | Taunton | 10.12 |
| Bernardston | 6.85 | Hampden | 7.16 | Norfolk | 5.96 | Tewksbury | 4.62 |
| Beverly | 6.11 | Hancock | 7.90 | North Adams | 9.69 | Tisbury | 4.35 |
| Billerica | 6.78 | Hanover | 7.39 | No. Andover | 5.51 | Tolland | 2.60 |
| Blandford | 4.83 | Hanson | 8.18 | No. Attleboro | 6.94 | Topsfield | 4.04 |
| Bolton | 4.80 | Hardwick | 8.35 | N. Brookfield | 6.61 | Townsend | 6.63 |
| Boston | 7.66 | Harvard | 3.68 | No. Reading | 6.10 | Truro | 2.92 |
| Bourne | 4.24 | Harwich | 4.37 | Northampton | 7.06 | Tyringham | 3.09 |
| Boxboro | 4.52 | Hatfield | 3.85 | Northboro | 6.02 | Uxbridge | 6.98 |
| Boxford | 5.43 | Haverhill | 11.44 | Northfield | 5.73 | Wakefield | 5.58 |
| Boylston | 3.74 | Hawley | 4.93 | Norton | 6.42 | Wales | 6.74 |
| Braintree | 5.49 | Heath | 5.45 | Norwell | 5.22 | Walpole | 4.89 |
| Brewster | 4.04 | Hingham | 4.69 | Norwood | 4.70 | Waltham | 6.40 |
| Bridgewater | 8.79 | Hinsdale | 12.96 | Oak Bluffs | 4.85 | Ware | 8.17 |
| Brimfield | 6.37 | Holbrook | 7.35 | Oakham | 4.84 | Wareham | 6.87 |
| Brockton | 7.43 | Holden | 5.51 | Orange | 7.30 | Warwick | 9.38 |
| Brookfield | 6.39 | Holland | 5.34 | Orleans | 3.21 | Washington | 8.63 |
| Brookline | 3.30 | Holliston | 7.40 | Otis | 10.19 | Watertown | 5.01 |
| Buckland | 5.05 | Holyoke | 6.45 | Oxford | 10.12 | Wayland | 4.77 |
| Burlington | 6.07 | Hopkinton | 4.42 | Palmer | 6.88 | Webster | 7.93 |
| Cambridge | 6.68 | Hubbardston | 5.64 | Paxton | 4.86 | Wellesley | 2.33 |
| Canton | 8.63 | Hudson | 12.24 | Peabody | 8.63 | Wellfleet | 4.28 |
| Carlisle | 3.79 | Hull | 3.83 | Pelham | 6.17 | Wendell | 6.87 |
| Carver | 5.39 | Huntington | 8.16 | Pembroke | 6.54 | Wenham | 3.04 |
| Charlemont | 5.72 | Ipswich | 7.50 | Pepperell | 7.15 | West Boylston | 5.59 |
| Charlton | 6.79 | Kingston | 4.77 | Peru | 4.17 | W. B'gewater | 6.89 |
| Chatham | 3.93 | Lakeville | 6.94 | Petersham | 4.58 | W. Brookfield | 7.39 |
| Chelmsford | 6.64 | Lancaster | 7.42 | Phillipston | 8.44 | W. Newbury | 9.36 |
| Chelsea | 11.47 | Lanesborough | 6.29 | Pittsfield | 11.11 | W. Springfield | 6.79 |
| Chesterfield | 7.78 | Lawrence | 6.57 | Plainfield | 4.90 | W. Stockbridge | 6.03 |
| Chicopee | 10.67 | Lee | 10.88 | Plainville | 5.50 | W. Tisbury | 2.96 |
| Chilmark | 3.85 | Leicester | 9.58 | Plymouth | 6.42 | Westboro | 6.19 |
| Clinton | 9.70 | Lenox | 8.80 | Plympton | 6.39 | Westfield | 6.60 |
| Cohasset | 4.39 | Leominster | 10.25 | Princeton | 4.52 | Westford | 7.09 |
| Concord | 5.02 | Leverett | 10.61 | Provincetown | 6.60 | Westhampton | 6.56 |
| Conway | 7.57 | Lexington | 3.76 | Quincy | 4.97 | Westminster | 4.93 |
| Cummington | 6.71 | Leyden | 4.84 | Randolph | 8.85 | Weston | 2.55 |
| Dana | 7.66 | Lincoln | 0.68 | Raynham | 7.16 | Westport | 5.95 |
| Danvers | 6.27 | Littleton | 3.38 | Reading | 6.24 | Westwood | 3.03 |
| Dartmouth | 5.88 | Longmeadow | 2.74 | Rehoboth | 6.50 | Weymouth | 5.20 |
| Dedham | 7.22 | Lowell | 12.98 | Revere | 8.18 | Whately | 4.36 |
| Deerfield | 3.91 | Lunenburg | 4.96 | Richmond | 6.51 | Whitman | 8.74 |
| Dennis | 5.30 | Lynn | 7.82 | Rochester | 6.92 | Wilbraham | 4.86 |
| Dighton | 7.08 | Lynnfield | 3.93 | Rockland | 9.66 | Williamsburg | 5.77 |
| Douglas | 6.72 | Malden | 5.20 | Rockport | 6.86 | Williamstown | 6.17 |
| Dover | 3.13 | Manchester | 4.10 | Rowe | 5.58 | Wilmington | 4.93 |
| Dracut | 6.72 | Mansfield | 7.22 | Rowley | 7.69 | Winchendon | 13.31 |
| Dunstable | 4.13 | Marblehead | 4.96 | Royalston | 9.43 | Winchester | 2.64 |
| Duxbury | 4.12 | Marion | 3.76 | Rutland | 4.82 | Windsor | 7.48 |
| E. Bridgewtr | 7.25 | Marlboro | 7.91 | Salem | 8.80 | Winthrop | 4.12 |
| E. Brookfield | 4.83 | Marshfield | 4.05 | Salisbury | 7.54 | Woburn | 9.29 |
| E. Longm'd'w | 4.37 | Mashpee | 8.94 | Sandisfield | 5.07 | Worcester | 8.45 |
| Eastham | 4.10 | Mattapoisett | 6.27 | Sandwich | 5.12 | Worthington | 6.55 |
| Easthampton | 11.89 | Medfield | 5.66 | Saugus | 5.97 | Wrentham | 5.91 |
| Easton | 9.74 | Medford | 6.56 | Scituate | 4.12 | Yarmouth | 5.88 |
| Edgartown | 5.09 | Medway | 6.22 | Seekonk | 5.82 | | |
| Egremont | 4.97 | Melrose | 4.66 | Sharon | 4.51 | | |
| Enfield | 10.21 | Mendon | 4.50 | Sheffield | 7.43 | | |
| Essex | 7.20 | | | Shelburne | 3.40 | | |
| Everett | 6.68 | | | | | | |

Average for entire State 7.02

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Follow the Moon | Dance Interlude; news | "Dick Tracy": sketch | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "Mary Sothern" | "Don Winslow" | "Terry and Pirates" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | "The Singing Lady" | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | Little Orphan Annie | Sport matinee | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sport review | News; Dance Revue | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 "News Horizons" | News commentator | Rhythmaires: orchestra | Dinner concert | Italian review |
| 6:30 Popular vocalists | Musical programs | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Piano Club" | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Toby Harris' Orchestra |
| 7:00 Reader and orch. | "Music Is My Hobby" | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 "Songs and Patter" | Automotive Safety Foundation; talks | "Uncle Ezra": sketch | Dance orchestra | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Hollace Shaw, songs | Vocational service | Soloists; orchestra | Studio speaker | Piano and organ |
| 7:45 Boake Carter | | Popular variety | Vocalist; organ | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 8:00 Rinehart's "Tish": | "Melody Puzzles": | Burns and Allen; Ray | Morton Gould's Orch. | "The Wordcasters" |
| 8:15 dramatic sketch | sketches; music | Noble's Orch.; solos | Community Campaign: | Paul Joyce, songs |
| 8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch. | "Grand Hotel": dramatic sketch | Margaret Speaks; mixed chorus; orchestra | speakers; Joseph P. Kennedy; Gov. Hurley; | Message to Motorists |
| 8:45 | | | | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 9:00 Theater: Bob Burns, | Philadelphia Orchestra. | "Fibber McGee and | Mayor Tobin | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 9:15 Gail Patrick, in | Eugene Ormandy, conductor; Friedrich | Molly"; Mills' Orch. | Sammy Watkins's Orch. | Toby Harris' Orchestra |
| 9:30 "Clarence," by | Schorr, baritone | Phil Spitalny and His | Musical Cartoons | Amateur Hour |
| 9:45 Booth Tarkington | | Girls; soloist | Musical Cartoons | Amateur Hour |
| 10:00 Wayne King's Orch. | "Behind Prison Bars": | Lullaby Lady: soloists; | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:15 Wayne King's Orch. | dramatic sketch | orchestra; quartet | Michael Zarin's Orch. | Amateur Hour |
| 10:30 'Brave New World': | National Forum: Senator | "For Men Only": Van | Henry Weber's Orch. | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 10:45 dramatic sketch | Josiah W. Bailey, N. C. | Steeden's Orch.; soloist | Pageant of Melody: A. | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; "Roundelay" | Yankee News Service | Baggiore, tenor | Bob Asen's Orchestra |
| 11:15 Glen Gray's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Joe Smith's Orchestra | Jack Fischer's Orch. | Bob Asen's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Jack Fischer's Orch. | Maurice Rocco's Orch |
| 11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or | Music As You Desire It | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Larry Lee Orchestra | "Italian Airs" |

## Tuesday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Popular variety | News; Musical Clock | Sunrise Special; organ | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Popular variety | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 "Let's Go"; music. | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | Morning Watch; the | |
| 7:45 WEEI News | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Clock" | Chapel Singers | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | "Mac and Moore" | "Musical Roundup" | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | George and Juanita | Organ concert | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Radio Almanac | "Musical Clock" | Network program | Andrew Jacobson's | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 What's New? | "Musical Clock" | Network program | Rhythm: orchestra | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Kitchen of the Air | "As You Like It" | "Houseboat Hannah" | "Charm Mirror" | Musical Timetable |
| 9:15 Kitchen of the Air | "As You Like It" | Household talk | Merry-Go-Round | Chick Morris, news |
| 9:30 "The Road of Life" | "Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists | Food news | Merry-Go-Round | "Italian Echoes" |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | | "Widder Jones": sketch | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly | "Margo": sketch | "Mrs. Wiggs": sketch | Singing Strings | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | Drama and music | "John's Other Wife" | "Choir Loft": organist | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 Emily Post | "Terry Regan": sketch | Jush Plain Bill: sketch | "Get Thin to Music" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 "Ma Perkins" | Home Forum | Dramatic sketch | Earl Lawrence; organ | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | "Mary Marlin": sketch | "David Harum": sketch | Louis Rich's Orchestra | Musicale |
| 11:15 Magazine of Air | Pres. Birthday talk | Backstage Wife: sketch | Melody Strings | Home Circle talk |
| 11:30 Big Sister: sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Home Economist | Recorded orchestra | Organ concert |
| 11:45 Aunt Jennie stories | Edw. MacHugh, hymns | "Mystery Chef" | Information Service | Commentator |
| 12:00 Commentator | News; feature; Dance | Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news | Revue: music | "The O'Neills" | Agriculture series | Italian radio review |
| 12:30 Helen Trent, sketch | National Farm and | "Singin Sam" | Italian music program | Music; weather |
| 12:45 Our Gal Sunday | Home Hour | "Dan Harding's Wife" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 Betty and Bob | National Farm and | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 Hymn recital | Home Hour | "Joyce Jordan": sketch | "George and Juanita" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 Grimm's Daughter | Matinee Melodies | "The Hemingways" | Recorded program | Perley Stevens's Orch. |
| 1:45 Hollywood in Person | Rochester Civic Orches- | Marimba Melodies | Voice of Experience | Dean Dickens, songs |
| 2:00 D. A. R. program | tra concert | "Musical Roundup" | Network program | Vocal Duo |
| 2:15 "The O'Neills" | Let's Talk It Over | "Musical Roundup" | Garden Club | Sweet Music |
| 2:30 School of the Air | NBC Music Guild | Way Down East | Sports reports | "Pioneers": sketch |
| 2:45 School of the Air | NBC Music Guild | Food commentator | Stage Door Memories | "Pioneers": sketch |
| 3:00 News Service | United States Marine | Pepper Young's Family | N. E. Conservatory | "Blue Strings" |
| 3:15 Popular music | Band | "Ma Perkins": sketch | N. E. Conservatory | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:30 Voters' program | United States Marine | "Vic and Sade": sketch | Sport reports | "Gems of Melody" |
| 3:45 Concert orchestra | Band | "The Guiding Light" | Network speaker | Sport reports |
| 4:00 Concert orchestra | Stocks; Club Matinee | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Rhode Islanders: orch. | Manhattan Serenade |
| 4:15 The Boston Hour | Club Matinee: variety | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Rhode Islanders: orch. | Manhattan Serenade |
| 4:30 "The Goldbergs" | Club Matinee: variety | Norman Cloutier's Orch. | Sport matinee | Harmony team |
| 4:45 Network speaker | Club Matinee: variety | "The Road of Life" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:00 Follow the Moon | Dance Interlude; news | "Dick Tracy": sketch | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "Mary Sothern" | "Don Winslow" | "Terry and Pirates" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | "The Singing Lady" | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | Tom Mix sketch | "Little Orphan Annie" |

# Democracy at Stake in Spain, U. S. Representative Declares

What the Spanish Loyalists are doing for the preservation of democracy throughout the world; how they are combating illiteracy, even in the trenches, and protecting works of art from the ravages of war; how they are treating their Italian prisoners, and what those prisoners have to say about their enforced intervention in the conflict, formed the substance of a report by Representative John T. Bernard of Minnesota on Saturday evening at the Twentieth Century Club.

As the dinner guest of the Greater Boston Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Mr. Bernard brought to Boston what members of the Committee consider one of the most important and reliable reports they have yet received. He is a native of Corsica, and his knowledge of Italian and Spanish enabled him to converse freely, without the presence of interpreters, with participants in the struggle in Spain, where he spent last summer, on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Bernard represents a Finnish and Scandinavian American constituency in northern Minnesota where, as an immigrant lad at the age of 14 he entered the public schools. At 17 he became a miner in the local iron pits. Ruthless methods of employers drove him, he says, to try to organize his fellow miners into unions. For these activities his father and uncle, both among the oldest miners in the district, were penalized. "When those miners sent me to Congress," he said in the course of his address, "it was not hard for me to remain true to them."

### In Valencia After Air Raid

Interested in Spain because he felt the struggle to be one which dramatized the world-wide conflict between dictatorship and democracy, he arrived in Valencia 10 days after the aerial bombardment which destroyed nine blocks of houses and killed 227 citizens, mostly women and children. "For the Spaniards," he reported, "death is less terrible than Fascism. They say, 'Better to die standing than spend the rest of your life on your knees.' The Fascists have not been able to terrorize the people."

They have not, he stated, as some reports would indicate, abandoned religion. "Many of them," he continued, "are still very religious, and some of them have said to me, 'If Jesus were on earth today he would be on our side, not on Franco's side.'

The majority of the clergy are not on the side of the Loyalists, I am sorry to say. Most of them have deserted their people. I speak to you as a Catholic. I attended a parochial school in Corsica, was baptized and married in the Catholic Church. It was a terrible thing for me to see the part played in the war by the religious leaders of the Spanish people.

"The Government is struggling desperately against illiteracy. I went to the front line trenches in Madrid and saw Spanish boys, for the first time in their lives, actually going to school, learning to read and write in the trenches. In Valencia and Barcelona and Madrid I saw many old institutions of the Jesuits transformed into beautiful public schools, with thousands of new pupils. The former homes of members of the nobility are being used as orphanages for children whose parents have been killed. In Madrid I have seen establishments solely for the storing of art treasures brought from all over Loyalist Spain. The church paintings and sculptures were reverently protected."

### 1,000 Italian Prisoners

In Valencia, where 1,000 Italian prisoners had, re reported, been kept in comfortable idleness for about seven months, with better food than that obtained by the civilian population, he spoke with a number, in their own tongue, asking them the question, "Why are you here?"

The spokesman for the first little group he approached replied, "Well, perhaps we have made a mistake." Then, Mr. Bernard stated, "Some one behind him tugged his coat; he would not utter another word. I learned afterward that if any were reported to have said a word against the Fascist regime, his family at home would suffer for it.

"Three Italians in a hospital ward, between 25 and 30 years of age, told me they had been given land cards and promised a good piece of fertile soil in Abyssinia. Instead of being sent there they had been sent to Spain. They felt they were doing wrong, but could not help it. They admitted they were being well treated in prison.

"It is imperative," he declared, "that we do all we can for Loyalist Spain. They are the defense guard in this struggle against Fascism. The Spanish people are fighting for world democracy. Our own Government failed to lift the arms embargo against the republican, democratically-elected Government of Spain. According to international law it has been the policy for governments to sell to friendly, recognized governments whatever they needed to suppress rebellion in their own territory. At the same time we failed to place the same embargo against Germany and Italy. It is as if we told these Fascist nations, 'Here is everything you need to crush liberty and democracy. When you are through with Spain, tackle Yugoslavia, then France . . . and we will give you the same thing.'"

# Doctor Degrees Won in Bunches By 'Ghost Writer'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24—G. H. Smith of Amsterdam Avenue, New York, reputedly the "ghost writer" of dozens of Yale, Harvard and Princeton themes and theses, has consented to be interviewed by a representative of the Yale Daily News and boasts that he has received indirectly more than 90 degrees of doctor of philosophy and master of arts as the result of his activities.

Asserting that the writing of freshman themes was "mere chicken feed," Mr. Smith readily admitted having done a great deal of work for students at Yale, the college daily reported. "In my library I have several large tomes which I have written for distinguished men," he said, "so a freshman thesis would be nothing. My price for a 5000-word article would be between $15 and $25. Of course, we would have to arrange a personal conference first."

According to The News, Mr. Smith is in close contact with Yale and fully aware of the themes that are due in various courses during the next term. He was also reported as regarding his services as "beneficial" to the student body and opposed in no way to the "best interests" of the university.

## Edison Company Facing Charges

A complaint charging that the Boston Edison Company committed unfair labor practices by encouraging a company union was filed with the National Labor Relations Board today by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. A date for a hearing on the charges will be set by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the NLRB, and a trial examiner appointed from Washington, it was announced today.

## 'Ad' Club to Hear Pedlar

Louis C. Pedlar, sales manager of the Street Railways Advertising Company, will tell members of the Advertising Club of Boston why they should believe in the modern advertising adage — "Repetition Makes Reputation" at the weekly luncheon meeting in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler tomorrow at 12:15 p. m. His subject will be "Over a Period of Time." Edmund S. Whitten, president of the Advertising Club, will preside.

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# Silhouettes in the Fog

By a Staff Photographer — A Misty Day in a Maine Harbor

# Maine Coast Writes Tales Of Adventures in the Fog

"The moon will wax, the moon will wane,
The mist and cloud will turn to rain,
The rain to mist and cloud again,
Tomorrow be today.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTPORT, Maine—Cloud, mist and fog are minute particles of condensed water vapor. Cloud is fog aloft. These globules of water at times combine and form rain, at times freeze and form snow. As such they fall to the earth and are again absorbed through evaporation by the air as invisible water vapor. When cold air chills this vapor it condenses and again becomes cloud, or mist and fog if it is close to the earth. And fog is the chief hindrance to navigation.

Man has combated it for generations with only partial success, yet hardly a year now passes in this era of inventive genius that fog does not receive a body blow and this source of numberless disasters now staggers under the advance of the partly harnessed mysteries of radio. There is much today to make the sea a swift, narrow track for those who travel in liners whose bridges rise higher than the topmasts of the fishing schooners.

But for the fishermen who sail to the Grand Banks or those that ply their calling in small motor craft nearer shore the problems of fog are much as they always have been. The Maine coast has the distinction, the practical value of which is doubted by all mariners, most tourists and even the native landlubbers, of holding most records for fog. One Maine lighthouse station for the past 19 years has led the nation in average hours for fog per year.

At Moose Peak Lighthouse, near Machias Bay, there has been an average of 1607 hours of fog each year for the last 20 years. In simple terms that means one day of fog out of every five. The Seguin Island Light Station, off Popham Beach, recorded in 1907 that its fog signal was in operation for 2374 of the 8760 hours in the year or about 30 per cent of the time. Moose Peak, Libby Islands and Petit Manan stand at the head of the list.

### "Could Cut It With a Knife"

Maine's fog stories are many. There was a Deer Island fisherman named Cummings, now living at Eastport, who was late getting in one night. While on the way home the fog shut down "so thick you could cut it with a knife." Cummings says, "Before I reached land I realized that I was lost, and worse than lost after I finally did reach it. I had peered into that fog bank so long and so hard I was sweating the moisture off my chin in rivulets. Finally I saw something black loom ahead. Next moment my boat ran hard and fast up on to a beach.

"It was a peculiar looking beach with more slant than any other I had ever seen or, at least, it appeared that way to me. After making my boat fast I trudged up to high water mark where pieces of driftwood were criss-crossed along the sea wall. I was certain I had never seen the place before. I decided to abandon trying to find out where I was until daylight. So I gathered up some chips, poured kerosene from my lantern on them and built a roaring driftwood fire.

"It felt good and finally I went to sleep. When I awoke it was broad daylight and a rooster was crowing near by. Then I heard a bell and saw a cow meandering post. She looked familiar. She should have for she belonged to my next door neighbor at home. I had spent the night on Haney Head Beach only a few hundred yards from my house at the Cove!"

Then there was the case of Langmaid, now living at Pennfield, N. B. He was fishing out of Wilson's Beach, Campobello at the time. He was experienced and fished fair weather and foul. Fog meant nothing to him. One day he was on Green Island Shoal. There was a low-lying fog although the sun was shining overhead. The current began to run too swiftly to keep his lines on the bottom so Langmaid pulled them in and started rowing for home.

Soon he arrived at Green Island where the tide split on the point and coursed swiftly away to the southwest. Langmaid looked at it and was sure it was running the other way. He could not see why he had not reached Wilson's Beach instead of Green Island. North to him was South, and West was East and that was all there was to it. Finally he saw another fisherman and pointing his finger to the west in the direction of Deer Island he yelled "Is that Campobello over there?"

"No!" came the reply. "That's Deer Island."

"Isn't that east," queried the puzzled fisherman.

"No, that's west, and the only way for you to get home is to row for Deer Island—that is the Deer Island you have in mind—over there. Try it."

Langmaid did and rowed exactly as directed. To his consternation he arrived at Wilson's Beach where he wanted to go although he would have sworn it should have been Deer Island.

### Traveling in Circles

Another tale is of a Welchpool, Campobello man, took his small sailboat to Eastport and had a small, single cylinder motor installed. When he was ready to return home there was a pea-soup fog over the bay. At the machine shop he was advised to buy a compass.

"Compass!" he snorted. "Never used one in my life and never intend to."

"All right," warned the engine man, "but remember I warned you, power boats don't steer straight."

It was 9 o'clock in the morning whenthe fishermen started out of the Eastport dock for home. To his great surprise Welchpool failed to show up. The engine man had started the motor for him and he didn't dare stop it for fear he couldn't get it going again. After two hours on what should have been not more than a 20-minute sail, he saw a dark object lom ahead. It was land. He pulled his switch and let his boat range into—the same dock at Eastport he had left two hours earlier! He had traveled in a circle all that time. He went achore and bought a small spirit compass!

Finally there was Charles Dixon of Indian Island who stood on a wharf in a dense fog and watched boats pass which might have cargoes of herring. He wanted bait. Finally he saw what he thought was a netboat with two men in it, one in the bow, the other in the stern, rowing their sardines toward Eastport.

"That's Orlo and Guilford Fountain with a load of herring," he called to his brother. "I'll row off and get a couple of buckets of bait." He cast off his dory and started out in the stream. He didn't even glance over his shoulder until he thought he was within easy hailing distance. Then he turned. All he saw was a floating board with a big sea gull standing on it at either end! Thus does fog act on one's vilson at times.

A. E.

## Conant

(Continued from Page 9)

many a man into the wrong profession," he said.

The problem of selecting the best students for the graduate professional schools, where fitness may be determined to a large extent by undergraduate college records, differs somewhat from the problem of choosing the most promising students for admission to college, Dr. Conant said.

"At the boundary between school and college the risk of over-emphasizing the particular type of ability which leads to high grades in all subjects is ever present," he added. "Against this danger admission officers must always be on their guard."

Speaking of the educational improvement brought about in Harvard College by the undergraduate house plan in the past seven years and the "liberalizing" influence of the plan on the students, Dr. Conant urged extension of the house plan to the graduate schools of the university.

### 'Academic Nationalism'

"Not only in this University but in many others," he said, "the trend of professional education in the last quarter of a century has been toward what might be designated as academic nationalism. Separate, compact groups of graduate students have ben formed, each largely impervious to those broadening educational forces which are supposed to be characteristic of the atmosphere of a great university.

"If we could erect in Cambridge one or two graduate centers corresponding to the undergraduate houses, we might make an important contribution toward liberalising the graduate work of this University and at the same time improve the living conditions of many of our students."

## Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

is expected early on Tuesday, becoming cold towards night.

Only two of the 10 steamers expected in Boston today had made port by noon., One of these, the S. S. Camor, arrived by dead reckoning just after 8 a. m., passing within 50 fet of Lewis Wharf before docking at Constitution Wharf. The other arrival was the S.S. St. John, from New York, which circled Cape Cod to avoid being held up at the canal last night, and arrived an hour and a half late this morning. The last ship to use the canal was the S. S. Panama City, from New Orleans via New York and New Bedford, which passed through at 10:20 p. m. yesterday evening.

This was one of four vessels anchored in the outer harbor early today. Another was awaiting clearing weather at Wings Neck, at the westerly entrace to the canal, while three others had not been heard from. Ships began moving at noon, however, as the fog dispelled somewhat.

Ferry boats were running nearly on time, approaching the slips on either side of the harbor with the the help of large bells. Visibility was zero from the 25th floor of the Customs House this morning.

The fog resulted in one fatality when 13 automobiles and two trucks collided in Lexington, according to the Associated Press. Highway crews worked through the night and during the day sanding icy roads througout Massacnusetts.

## Carnation Society To Meet in Boston

Thousands of carnations will go on display tomorrow at Horticultural Hall when the American Carnation Society opens its two-day annual meeting, the first to be held in Boston for many years. As part of the convention, the 500 participating growers will arrange a special exhibition open to the public from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m., tomorrow and on Wednesday from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

New England leads the world in carnation growing in the opinion of local growers, it was learned today from Henry Penn, of Penn the Florist, who added that Denver is rapidly becoming a contender for top honors. There is no limit to the varieties of carnations, said Mr. Penn. With each generation of the flower, there is a new variety. Some generations produce as many as three on one plant.

"There have been thousands of varieties even since I have been a florist," he said. Besides the displays at Horticultural Hall, the Society is also showing more than 2500 blossoms in the windows of his Tremont Street store.

Prof. H. B. Dorner of Urbana, Ill., the third generation of carnation growers in his family, is president of the American Carnation Association.

## B. U. Gets $100,000 Gift

Boston University School of Theology has received a gift of $100,000 in the form of real estate given by the Rev. Charles H. Atkins of Lynn as his contribution to the school's $2,000,000 central service fund. The gift covers real estate and property on Seaside Terrace in Lynn. Five two-tenement houses occupy much of the property.

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# Future Relief Rolls Set At 10 P. C. of Population

(Continued from Page 9)

erate improvement in business conditions, the State may reasonably expect about 10 per cent of its population to be in need of full or partial public support."

### Constant Uptrend

Discussing the increasing relief costs, the Commission pointed out that:

"With only minor flunctuations the cost of public assistance has shown a steady and decidedly upward trend since 1900. It had assumed impressive proportions, even before the depression hit the relief program from 1900 to 1926 when the cost rose from approximately $4,000,000 to $10,500,000, a rise of 149 per cent. In 1936, the State and local Governments disbursed $42,411,000 for public assistance and the grand total cost of all types of aid for 1936 in the State is estimated at approximately $142,000,000. The cities and towns spent about 19 per cent of their appropriations for current obligations to aid dependent persons.

"The large burden of public dependency in Massachusetts is neither temporary nor an emergency problem. It represents a long-time development. It is in part the result of economic dislocations which have reduced employment opportunities in many industries in the Commonwealth."

### Relief in Prosperous Times

The Commission pointed out that even in the prosperity years of 1925 to 1929 the number of persons receiving aid increased, so that in 1929 a total of 158,000 persons, or 4 per cent of the population, were receiving public assistance in Massachusetts.

"This upward trend probably indicates more than an increase in need," the Commission averred. "It also reflects the development of a more liberal public attitude toward the underprivileged, such as legislation for aid to dependent children in 1913, aid to the blind, in 1919, and aid to the aged in 1931. This is important because the number of relief recipients is not necessarily an index of the volume of need. The extent of generosity of the public, shown in its governmental policy, will greatly affect relief data. The tremendous wave of humanitarianism following the beginning of the depression is doubtless as much a factor in the rising volume of public aid as increased need itself."

Discussing liberalization, the Commission pointed to the Old Age Assistance Law as an outstnding example. The old age assistance law was passed in 1931. In 1932 11,076 persons were aided at a cost of $2,194,702. In 1935 the number of aided persons rose to 25,303 and the cost to $5,538,206.

### Federal Aid Cited

Under federal persuasion the State adopted legislation lowering the eligibility age limit from 70 to 65 years. The case load immediately jumped drastically until in December, 1937, it was estimated at 64,000. The 1937 cost is expected to total $18,500,000. Although the Federal Government's share of the cost is approximately 50 per cent, the local share will be $9,250,000, a sizeable increase over the cost before the lower age statute was adopted. A case load of 70,500 at an annual cost of $23,100,000 was predicted for 1940.

The commission also pointed out that Massachusetts is more liberal in its aid than most states. For instance, the Massachusetts average old age assistance monthly payment is $27.24, a figure exceeded only in California and Colorado. The national average is $18.60.

That a considerable portion of the aged is being aided is shown by the fact that the 60,729 recipients of old age assistance during August 1937, represented 18.7 per cent of all persons over 65 years of age.

### Aid to Children

Not only in old age assistance is Massachusetts liberal, according to the Commission, for grants of aid to dependent children averaged $57.42 per case in September, 1937, compared with the national average of $30.74. The August, 1937, Massachusetts average of $61.41 was larger than that in any other state. During 1936 the program cost $3,198,794, the average number of children receiving aid being 17,095.

A total of 1224 blind persons were aided in Massachusetts during 1937, at a cost of $210,534, of which the Federal Government paid 50 per cent. The number aided represent 27.06 per cent of the total number of blind persons in the state.

### Welfare Department

The failure of the present State Department of Public Welfare to enlarge the scope of its activities to meet the ever-expanding relief problem and its failure to revise its internal organization were criticized by the Commission. In order to establish the Department as a modern and more efficient organization, the Commission recommended numerous legislative and administrative changes.

"Since present indications point to a long-time enlarged program, there is need to improve the administrative structure of the Department," the Commission reported. "To this end, it will be necessary for the state welfare officials to improve their supervision activities, to provide more effective leadership and to stimulate local public welfare agencies to make revisions in their procedures and techniques of operation. The cost of direct administration of the Department constitutes a very small portion of the total State and local expenditures controlled by it. Apparent savings in administrative expenses may prove to be false economy due to the possible losses to the State through inadequate supervision of local agencies."

## *Reflecter on His Cane Keeps Palmer Man Safe*

PALMER, Mass., Jan. 24 (AP)—The sudden revival of the custom of carrying a walking stick, brought about by slippery walking conditions, has introduced new fashions. Perhaps the most unusual is practiced by Court Clerk Arthur E. Fitch, who has affixed an automobile reflector to his cane as a safety measure while walking along the highway at night.

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# Self-Help Found New Keynote To Community Drive

(Continued from Page 9)

in New England. Each can and, of course, will appeal to residents of Greater Boston to give generously to the Community Fund so the cooperating agencies can continue their work of fostering the Yankee style of progress.

The Community Fund drive each year gives opportunity for all political, ethnical and religious groups to co-operate in the fullest harmony in raising the needed funds. Democrats and Republicans unite in their appeal and work beside one another without the sparks which usually fly in the workaday world of public life. All denominations join in the campaign and the sense of unity and good will generated by the endeavor has been considered to be of wholesome effect in the community by many observers.

Illustrative of the deep rooted affection New England has for the agencies which promote individual growth is the record of the Community Fund itself. This year witnesses the seventh annual organized drive of the co-operative charities. When the present Community Fund organization was formed three years ago there were 75 agencies cooperating. Each year the number has grown until this year they number 109. This year's goal of $4,500,000 is $340,000 greater than last year's goal of $4,160,000, but is only $99,859 more than was actually raised because the drive went "over the top" last year.

The drive, opening tonight, enlists some 15,000 workers. It will continue until Feb. 8.

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*Read, study, sew with comfort in the pleasant light of this I.E.S. Table Lamp. Handsome bronze-plated finish. Light-colored parchment shade assures abundant diffused illumination.*
*A distinguished bronze-plated Bridge Lamp with smartly designed fabric shade. Just one of many stunning I.E.S. Better Light-Better Sight Lamps marked down for this January Sale.*
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SAVE YOUR SIGHT WITH BETTER LIGHT
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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 550,000
Previous day 605,580
1938 volume to date 17,976,661
1937 volume to date 46,943,340

## Trend in Market Slightly Higher In Late Trading

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The stock market enjoyed a mild rally at the tail-end of today's proceedings after a desultory performance in the early hours.

It was one of the slowest sessions in months, the ticker tape frequently remaining motionless for a minute or so at a time. Transfers were around 550,000 shares.

In the sluggish come-back running to a point or more losses were reduced or transformed into advances of as much.

Utilities were ahead from the start, along with one or two gold mines and specialties.

Steels were subsequently given a modest lift when current mill operations were set at 32.7 per cent of capacity, up 2.9 points from last week. It was the fourth consecutive increase since the long slide began last fall. Most stocks in this group were unable to follow through and some yielded their gains in the final lap.

The most encouraging factor, from the standpoint of the brokerage fraternity, was that important liquidation thus far has not put in an appearance.

Inclined to tilt backward the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Standard Oil of N. J., Santa Fe, Celanese, Union Carbide, Owens-Illinois, Johns-Manville and General Refractories.

A few utilities and gold mines managed to get up a trifle. Among these were Consolidated Edison, North American, American Telephone and Homestake.

Coppers held to a narrow area as the export price of the metal was cut to just under the 10-cent mark.

### Bonds Irregular

The bond market displayed mixed tendencies today with some rail loans, recently under pressure, showing better resistance, while others continued to yield ground. United States Governments likewise were irregular.

Cleveland Union Terminal 5s and 5½s had lost 2½ to 3 points as the market entered the final hour and less severe declines were shown by Alleghany 5s of '49, Great Northern 4½s, Chicago & Alton and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Working slightly higher were Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Walworth 4s, American Water Works 6s and Goodyear 5s.

U. S. Governments ranged from 10-32nds of a point higher for Treasury 2¾s of 1959 to a loss of 7-32 for the ¼s of 1942. Foreign dollar bonds held within minor fractions either way of Saturday's close.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A few utilities and oils advanced fractionally in the Curb Market today but other groups barely moved either way.

Toward the final hour American Gas, American Super Power, Columbia Oil & Gas, Creole Petroleum and Sunray Oil were a shade higher. Unchanged to lower were Aluminum Co., Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson, St. Regis paper and Teck Hughes.

## London Stocks Dull In Idle Market

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Continued absence of stimulating news, coupled with disappointing week-end advices from Wall Street, was responsible for the extremely idle conditions prevailing throughout the stock market.

International issues were dull. International Nickel sold at $50, U. S. Steel $58 23-32 and Brazilian Traction $11⅛.

British funds, however, remained firm, quotations advancing 1-16 to 5-16, the War Loan 3½s being £102 15-16 and the 2½ per cent consols £76⅝. Foreign bonds were firm, Japanese issues strengthening on the conciliatory speech made by Hirota. German, Chinese and Brazilian bonds were firmer.

Kaffirs were quiet and West African gold mining shares were steady. Copper stocks were easier. Burma Corp. was weak at 11s 9d on news of the closing of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

Industrial issues were quiet, quotations were changed being slightly lower with the exception of the tobacco group which was firmer.

## Bombay Stock Exchange May Be Closed for Month

BOMBAY, Jan. 24 (AP)—The Bombay Stock Exchange, which closed abruptly Saturday because of a swift decline in prices, remained shut today and directors were understood to favor suspension until the end of February.

The newspaper Times of India demanded salutary action against brokers whom it accused of "doing a wholesale business with insufficient margin, thereby imperilling the whole structure of the stock exchange."

### Sturtevant Gets Rail Order

B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park, Mass., have received orders from the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railroads for a total of 185 air conditioning units. Already installed in cars of these two railroads is a total of 142 Sturtevant Air Conditioning units which have been in service for the past few years.

### Southern N. E. Telephone Co.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Southern New England Telephone Company estimates net plant expansion in 1938 will be $4,100,000, about the same as 1937. Gross revenues will be about $7,500,000. Retirements for worn-out or obsolete plant are placed at $3,400,000. Toll revenues gained 9 per cent last year and further increase is expected this year.

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | 36 | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ⅝ |
| 86 | 43½ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | —4 |
| 22⅝ | 7⅝ | Adams Exp (.60g) | 8 | 10½ | 10 | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| 28¾ | 16½ | Adams-Millis (2a) | •1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | — ¼ |
| 36 | 16½ | Addressograph (1.40) | 3 | 22 | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| 4⅝ | 1½ | Advance Rumely | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | Jan 21 |
| 80¼ | 44½ | Air Reduction (1a) | 5 | 55½ | 55 | 55¼ | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | ⅛ | Air-Way El Ap | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅜ | 8 | Alaska Jun (.80a) | 25 | 13⅜ | 12¼ | 12½ | |
| 5⅜ | 1 | Allegheny | 15 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 58½ | 10 | Alleg pf xw | 3 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Jan 13 |
| 59¾ | 11 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 5 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | — ⅜ |
| 89 | 11 | Alleg pf $40 ww | 4 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | Jan 21 |
| 25½ | 10½ | Alleg pr pf | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jan 22 |
| 45⅝ | 13 | Allied Stl (1.60) | 8 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | — ¼ |
| 27½ | 6½ | Allen Indust (1) | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | — ⅜ |
| 258½ | 165 | Allied Ch & Dye (6a) | 2 | 169½ | 169½ | 169½ | —1½ |
| 17⅛ | 7⅛ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jan 11 |
| 33½ | 10 | Allied Mills (2g) | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| 21⅞ | 6⅛ | Allied Stores | 10 | 8 | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 85 | 40 | Allied Stores pf (5) | 1 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | Jan 19 |
| 63½ | 34 | Allis-Ch Mfg (2½g) | 11 | 48 | 46½ | 47¾ | +1 |
| 39¾ | 8½ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 4 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 8⅞ | 1¾ | Amal Leather | 2 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Jan 21 |
| 52¼ | 19 | Amal Leather pf (3) | 4 | 24 | 22¾ | 24 | Jan 13 |
| 114⅞ | 81½ | Amerada (2) | 3 | 85½ | 84⅜ | 85½ | +1 |
| 101½ | 83½ | Am Ag Ch Del (7½g) | 4 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Jan 19 |
| 41⅜ | 18 | Am Bank Note (¾e) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | — ½ |
| 80¾ | 28 | Am Brake Sh (3.40g) | 3 | 39½ | 38½ | 38¾ | —1 |
| 121 | 69 | Am Can (4) | •4 | 81 | 80½ | 81 | +1½ |
| 174 | 181¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 164 | 164 | 164 | Jan 14 |
| 71 | 15¼ | Am Car & Fdy (¼g) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ½ |
| 104½ | 36 | Am Car & Fdy pf (4g) | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | Jan 22 |
| 33¾ | 11¼ | Am Ch'&Cable (1½g) | 21 | 16 | 15¾ | 15¾ | — ⅛ |
| 180 | 86 | Am Ch & Cable pf (5) | 1 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | + ½ |
| 112 | 90 | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | Jan 19 |
| 23⅝ | 5¼ | Am Colortype | 2 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | Jan 19 |
| 30¾ | 8¼ | Am Comi Alchl (½g) | 1 | 13¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | + ¼ |
| 33⅜ | 12½ | Am Crys Sug (½e) | 3 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | Jan 22 |
| 13½ | 2 | Am Encaustic Tiling | 3 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| 17 | 5 | Am European | 3 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jan 18 |
| 13¾ | 2½ | Am & Foreign Pow | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 14¼ | Am & For P $6 pf | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jan 14 |
| 68⅞ | 17½ | Am & For P $7 pf | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | Jan 21 |
| 38½ | 3¾ | Am & For P 2 pf | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jan 18 |
| 21 | 7¾ | Am-Hawaii SS (1a) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 11¼ | 2½ | Am Hide & Leather | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 55¾ | 20½ | Am Hide & L pf (3) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jan 21 |
| 38⅝ | 32¼ | Am Home Pr (2.40a) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| 4¾ | 1⅛ | Am Ice | 3 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | Jan 22 |
| 27⅝ | 14 | Am Ice pf (2½g) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Jan 22 |
| 17¾ | 8¾ | Am International | 3 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 14⅞ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 19¾ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅝ |
| 128 | 53 | Am Loco pf (7g) | 3 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | Jan 20 |
| 29⅜ | 10⅛ | Am M&Fdy (.20e) | 3 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | Jan 22 |
| 13⅜ | 3 | Am M & Met | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jan 22 |
| 68¾ | 24¾ | Am Metal (3g) | 4 | 33¾ | 33½ | 33½ | — ¼ |
| 129½ | 110 | Am Metal 6% pf (6) | 2 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Dec 24 |
| 16½ | 3 | Am Power & Light | 23 | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 37⅛ | 31 | Am P&L $6 pf (85⅝g) | 2 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | —1½ |
| 72½ | 26 | Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾g) | 2 | 28½ | 28 | 28 | —1½ |
| 29½ | 9¼ | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 40 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 12¾ | — ¼ |
| 45¼ | 15½ | Am Roll Mill | 12 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | + ½ |
| 101⅝ | 83⅛ | Am Roll Mill pf (4⅛g) | 3 | 77¾ | 77 | 77 | Jan 21 |
| 36 | 15¼ | Am Safety Raz (2) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Jan 22 |
| 29 | 7⅛ | Am Seating (1¼g) | 3 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | Jan 22 |
| 108¾ | 41 | Am Smelt&R (¾e) | 17 | 52 | 50¾ | 52 | +1¾ |
| 154 | 123 | Am Smelt & Ref pf (7) | 1 | 129 | 129 | 129 | Jan 21 |
| 67⅛ | 46 | Am Snuff (3a) | 2 | 51¾ | 51¼ | 51¼ | Jan 21 |
| 77¼ | 22½ | Am Steel Fdrs (2) | 25 | 30¼ | 29⅝ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| 36½ | 5⅝ | Am Stores | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ⅛ |
| 56⅞ | 24 | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | —1 |
| 143¾ | 104⅞ | Am Sugar Ref pf (7) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | Jan 21 |
| 25⅞ | 14 | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Jan 19 |
| 187 | 140 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 16 | 146⅛ | 145⅝ | 146⅛ | +1 |
| 99 | 57 | Am Tobacco (5) | 1 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | |
| 99⅞ | 58¾ | Am Tobacco B (5) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | —1 |
| 150½ | 124¼ | Am Tobacco pf (6) | 1 | 138¾ | 138¾ | 138¾ | Jan 21 |
| 20⅛ | 4¼ | Am Type Founders | 11 | 7¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 29½ | 8 | Am Wat Wks (.80) | 22 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 80¾ | 28 | Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Jan 20 |
| 14⅜ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 1 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 79 | 25¼ | Am Woolen pf | 1 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 20 | 3¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 14 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ¼ |
| 79⅜ | 27½ | Am Zinc pr pf (2½g) | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | Jan 17 |
| 69½ | 25½ | Anaconda (3¾g) | 100 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 97 | 39 | Anacon W&C (4a) | 1 | 46 | 45½ | 45½ | Jan 21 |
| | | Anchor Hock (.60a) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 37½ | 7 | Andes Copper (½g) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 10¼ | 2½ | A P W Paper | 6 | 5 | 3⅞ | 5 | Dec 31 |
| 46 | 22 | Arch-Dan-M (2) | 2 | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ | — ¼ |
| 111 | 93 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Jan 20 |
| 13¾ | 4⅝ | Armour Ill (.70g) | 36 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | |
| 99½ | 57 | Armour Ill pf pf (6) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Jan 20 |
| 127 | 96 | Armour Ill pf (7) | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | Jan 21 |
| 70½ | 30 | Armstr'g Cork (2½g) | 10 | 37⅝ | 37 | 37⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 16¼ | 4¼ | Arnold Const (¾e) | 1 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | Jan 21 |
| 17⅜ | 2⅝ | Artloom | 4 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | Jan 19 |
| 24⅞ | 6 | Assd Dry Goods | 5 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jan 22 |
| 101 | 58 | Assd D Gds 1 pf (6) | 1 | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | — ½ |
| 85 | 83 | Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k) | 1 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | Nov 23 |
| 57½ | 33 | Associates Inv (3a) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Jan 10 |
| 94¾ | 32⅞ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 16 | 37½ | 36½ | 37½ | |
| 104 | 66½ | Atchison pf (5) | 3 | 69 | 68½ | 68½ | — ⅝ |
| 55½ | 18 | Atl Coast Line (1½g) | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Jan 22 |
| 29 | 5 | Atl Gulf & W In | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jan 18 |
| 44 | 9 | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Jan 21 |
| 37 | 18 | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ | + ¼ |
| 116½ | 101⅜ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 2 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Jan 20 |
| 18½ | 7⅛ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 4 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 52⅝ | 39¼ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 4 | 41⅜ | 41 | 41 | Jan 21 |
| 94 | 38 | Atlas Powd (3¾g) | 4 | 45 | 45 | 45 | — ⅝ |
| 8¼ | 4½ | Atlas Tack (½g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 36¾ | 3½ | Auburn Auto | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 9½ | 2 | Austin Nichols | 3 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | Jan 19 |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Aviation Corp | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 23¾ | 5 | Baldwin Loco ct | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 40½ | 8½ | Balt & Ohio | 19 | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 10 | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 11¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| 45 | 30 | Bang & Aroos (2½) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Jan 12 |
| 43⅜ | 10½ | Barber Co (1g) | 5 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | + ¼ |
| 32 | 7¾ | Barker Bros (¾g) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Jan 22 |
| 35½ | 10 | Barnsdall (1) | 9 | 14½ | 14⅜ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 9¼ | Bayuk Cigar (¾a) | 2 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 28¾ | 13½ | Beatrice Cr (1a) | 2 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 105¾ | 92 | Beat Cr pf ww (5) | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | Jan 17 |
| 114⅞ | 90¾ | Beech-Nut P (4a) | 1 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | 99⅞ | Jan 19 |
| 15¾ | 8¾ | Belding-Hem (1) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Jan 22 |
| 88½ | 82½ | Belg NR pf (3.27g) | 1 | 83 | 83 | 83 | Jan 11 |
| 30½ | 8¼ | Bendix Aviat (1) | 4 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | |
| 23¾ | 15 | Benef In Ln (2g) | 5 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ¼ |
| 63¾ | 29 | Best & Co (2½a) | 1 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jan 21 |
| 105½ | 41 | Beth Steel (5g) | 97 | 63 | 61⅝ | 62 | — ⅜ |
| 30 | 14 | Beth Steel 5% p. (1) | 2 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | Jan 21 |
| 129½ | 85½ | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 3 | 96¼ | 95 | 95 | —2 |
| 69¾ | 22¼ | Bigelow-San (3½g) | 2 | 36½ | 35⅛ | 35½ | Jan 21 |
| 38 | 13⅛ | Black & Decker (1) | 5 | 16½ | 16 | 16⅛ | Jan 20 |
| 29⅝ | 9 | Blaw-Knox (1.20g) | 9 | 13¾ | 13 | 13⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 49¾ | 16 | Boeing Air (.40g) | 49 | 33¼ | 32½ | 32¾ | |
| 48½ | 21 | Bohn Alum (4g) | 2 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | |
| 25 | 11 | Bond Stores (1.60) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jan 18 |
| 28 | 16 | Borden (1.60) | 9 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 50⅝ | 22¾ | Borg Warner (2a) | 12 | 26¼ | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15¾ | 3 | Boston & Maine | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jan 21 |
| 35⅜ | 57⅛ | Bower R Bear (⅛e) | 11 | 19¼ | 18¾ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| 23¼ | 7 | Bridgept Brass (¾g) | 11 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 59⅞ | 18 | Briggs Mfg (4g) | 13 | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ⅜ |
| 53½ | 22 | Briggs&Strat (3½g) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Jan 21 |
| 47 | 27 | Bristol-Myers (2.40a) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | —1½ |
| 4 | 1 | Bklyn & Queens T | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 38⅛ | 5½ | Bklyn & Q T pf | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jan 22 |
| 53 | 7 | Bkln-Man Tr | 13 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | |
| 102¼ | 21 | Bklyn-M T pf (8) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | —1 |
| 52¾ | 15½ | Bklyn Un Gas (1.60) | 2 | 19 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | Jan 22 |
| 50 | 34 | Brown Shoe (3) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | + ½ |
| 24½ | 6 | Bruns-Balke (1g) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Jan 21 |
| 25¼ | 6½ | Bucyrus-Erie (¾g) | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 2¼ | Budd Mfg | 13 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | |
| 13 | 2½ | Budd Wheel (.20g) | 3 | 5½ | 5 | 5 | |
| 45¼ | 16¾ | Bullard Co (2g) | 1 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | Jan 22 |
| 65¼ | 24¾ | Bulova Watch (4) | 9 | 30 | 29⅝ | 29¾ | — ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 5¾ | Burlington Mills (1) | 9 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | — ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 15 | Burr Add Mach(.30e) | 23 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ½ |
| 11¼ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 39 | 6½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 2 | 10⅞ | 10¼ | 10¼ | Jan 19 |
| 18¼ | 5½ | Butler Bros (.80) | 2 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅛ |
| 36¼ | 16¼ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 2 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9¼ | 2¼ | Butte Cop&Z (1.20g) | 10 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 6 | Byers Co | 1 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| 34⅜ | 12½ | Byron Jackson (½e) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | — ½ |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 48½ | 18¼ | Calif Pack (1½a) | 2 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | |
| 52¼ | 49¼ | Calif Pack pf (3½) | 1 | 49⅝ | 49¾ | 49¾ | Dec 28 |
| 6½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Ld | 18 | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 4 | Calumet & H (1.10g) | 10 | 9½ | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 37⅜ | 10 | Camp Wyant (1) | 2 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | |
| 38¼ | 9½ | Can Dry Ginger Ale | 10 | 17¾ | 17⅜ | 17½ | + ⅜ |
| 37⅜ | 10 | Canadian Pacific | 25 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 61½ | 28 | Cannon Mills (½e) | 4 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Jan 21 |
| 18⅛ | 4⅝ | Cap Adm A (½g) | 1 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Jan 19 |
| 35⅝ | 13½ | Carpenter Stl(1.85g) | 2 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | +1 |
| 9½ | 2⅝ | Carriers & Gen(.35g) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Jan 21 |
| 191¾ | 80 | Case (J I) (6g) | 6 | 94½ | 92 | 94¼ | +1¾ |
| 100 | 40 | Caterpil Trac (2a) | 4 | 50¼ | 49¾ | 50¼ | —1⅝ |
| 105¼ | 97 | Caterpil Tr pf (5) | 3 | 101½ | 101 | 101 | Jan 21 |
| 41¼ | 13 | Celanese Corp | 16 | 16½ | 15¾ | 16½ | — ¾ |
| 115 | 90 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Jan 12 |
| 48¼ | 19½ | Celotex (1.20x) | 1 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — ¼ |
| 39¼ | 34 | Cent Aguirre(3.38g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Jan 20 |
| 12⅝ | 2 | Cent Pdy | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ⅛ |
| 41¾ | 8 | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jan 19 |
| 24¾ | 4 | Cent Violetta (⅛g) | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| 14½ | 3½ | Cent Rib M (.10e) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Jan 20 |
| 86⅜ | 34¾ | Cerro de Pas (1a) | 7 | 41½ | 41 | 41¾ | |
| 23⅝ | 3½ | Certain-teed | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | — ⅝ |
| 63¼ | 25½ | Champ Pap & F (2) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| 48 | 5 | Checker Cab | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | + ⅛ |
| 68⅜ | 31 | Ches & Ohio (⅝e) | 10 | 36¼ | 36⅜ | 35½ | |
| 100 | 89½ | Ches & Ohio pf (4) | 1 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Jan 5 |
| 90½ | 40 | Chic Great (3a) | 1 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | — ½ |
| 4⅜ | ⅜ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 13½ | 2 | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Jan 19 |
| 6⅜ | ⅞ | Chi & N W | 2 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jan 22 |
| 19½ | 2⅜ | Chi & N W pf | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | Jan 19 |
| 4 | 1 | Chi Ot West | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Jan 19 |
| 18½ | 3 | Chi Ot West pf | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jan 22 |
| 33 | 10 | Chi Mail Or (1½g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jan 21 |
| 3½ | ⅜ | Chi M St P & P | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 7½ | 1½ | Chi M St P & P pf | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 32 | 6¾ | Chi Pneu T | 5 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 48 | 26¾ | Chi Pneu T cv pf (3) | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Jan 22 |
| 3⅜ | ⅜ | Chi Rk Is & P | 14 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jan 20 |
| 8⅜ | 1 | C R I & P 6% pf | 3 | 2½ | 1¾ | 2⅛ | —⅛ |
| 10½ | 1¾ | C R I & P 7% pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅜ |
| 27½ | 6½ | Chi Yell Cab (1½g) | 2 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | Jan 20 |
| 22½ | 12 | Chick Cot Oil | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 15⅞ | 3 | Childs Co | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 136½ | 46½ | Chrysler (10g) | 127 | 50¼ | 47¾ | 48⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 12 | City Ice & F (3) | 3 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Jan 22 |

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅝ | 2 | City Stores | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Jan 21 |
| 48 | 17½ | Clark Equip (4.80g) | 6 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ | Jan 20 |
| 48½ | 19½ | Clev Graph B (2.80g) | 3 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | Jan 17 |
| 56½ | 18 | Climax Moly(1.70g) | 1 | 37½ | 37⅜ | 37½ | — ⅛ |
| 29⅞ | 13¼ | Cluett Peabody (1) | 5 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 176½ | 93⅜ | Coca-Cola (3a) | 2 | 121¼ | 121½ | 121¾ | — ¾ |
| 59 | 36½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Jan 7 |
| 25¾ | 8½ | Colgate-Palm (½) | 1 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 104½ | 95 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 94 | +1½ |
| 63¾ | 18 | Coll & Alk (5g) | 4 | 25½ | 25⅜ | 25½ | + ¼ |
| 51⅞ | 11¼ | Colo Fuel & Ir (1g) | 3 | 17⅞ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ⅛ |
| 32 | 16¾ | Columb Br A (1.50g) | 3 | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20¾ | — ⅜ |
| 31½ | 16¾ | Columb Br B (1.50g) | 1 | 21 | 21 | 21 | Jan 20 |
| 20½ | 4⅝ | Colum Gas (.48e) | 30 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 108 | 68½ | Colum G&El pf A (6) | 1 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | Jan 22 |
| 30½ | 10 | Colum Pict vte (1) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 63¾ | 18 | Colum Pict pf (3½) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Jan 13 |
| 125¾ | 65 | Colum Carbon (4a) | 2 | 70¾ | 70 | 70 | |
| 69¼ | 30⅝ | Comi Credit (4a) | 18 | 36 | 35½ | 36 | — ⅛ |
| 114 | 80 | Comi Credit pf (4½) | 1 | 86 | 86 | 86 | Jan 5 |
| 80½ | 34 | Comi Inv Tr (4a) | 5 | 41 | 41 | 41 | —1½ |
| 120 | 86 | Comi I Tr cv pf (4½) | 1 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | Jan 20 |
| 129 | 90 | Fed M & Sm pf (7) | 2 | 95 | 94 | 95 | Nov 9 |
| 11⅝ | 2 | Fed Motor | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 21 |
| 11½ | 3¼ | Fed Screw | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Jan 20 |
| 6 | 1¼ | Fed Water Serv A | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Jan 21 |
| 43¾ | 14⅜ | Fed D Stores (¼e) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | Jan 21 |
| 108⅞ | 66 | Fed D Stores pf (4½) | 2 | 78 | 77½ | 77½ | Jan 22 |
| 45⅝ | 22½ | Fid P F Ins (1.80a) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Jan 22 |
| 41⅜ | 16½ | Firestone T&R (⅝e) | 1 | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 90 | Firestn T&R pf (6) | 1 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | + ¼ |
| 25¼ | 26½ | First Nat Strs (⅝e) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | |
| 46¼ | 11½ | Flintkote (1) | 6 | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 58½ | 22 | Florence Sto (3½g) | 1 | 28 | 28 | 28 | Jan 21 |
| 39½ | 18 | Florsheim Sh A (1⅛e) | 1 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | Jan 17 |
| 4⅝ | 1⅛ | Follansbee | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 58 | 27 | Food Mach (2½) | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Jan 21 |
| 24½ | 11½ | Foster Wheeler | 3 | 18½ | 17½ | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 3¾ | Francisco Sug | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | Jan 19 |
| 32¼ | 18 | Freeport Sul (2) | 14 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27½ | — ¼ |
| | | **D** | | | | | |
| 18½ | 6 | Davega Stores (¾) | 2 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Jan 18 |
| 24 | 12½ | Davega Strs pf (1¼) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ½ |
| 27 | 19½ | Deere & Co | 67 | 23½ | 22½ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 31¾ | 20⅝ | Deere & Co pf (1.40) | 1 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 29 | 8 | Diesel Wem-Gil (3g) | 5 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Jan 17 |
| 58⅜ | 13 | Del & Hudson | 9 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15¼ | Jan 22 |
| 24½ | 5 | Del Lack & W | 2 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | |
| 10½ | 1¾ | Den & Rio G W pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 22 |
| 146½ | 88⅝ | Detroit Ed (3e) | 3 | 103 | 100 | 100 | Jan 22 |
| 76½ | 29½ | Devoe & Rayn A (3a) | 1 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| 36½ | 18¼ | Diamond Match (1) | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ⅜ |
| 40½ | 30 | Diam Mat pf (1½) | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | Jan 21 |
| 33 | 8¾ | Diam T Mot (1) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8½ | 8½ | + ½ |
| 29 | 10 | Dist Corp-Seag (½g) | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| 96 | 60½ | Dist Corp-S pf ww (5) | •1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Jan 20 |
| 25 | 15 | Dixie Vortex (1⅛) | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | Jan 17 |
| 46¾ | 18½ | Doehler D C (2g) | 9 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 57¼ | 35 | Dome Mines (1e) | 21 | 56¾ | 56¼ | 56¼ | — ½ |
| 12⅜ | 5 | Dominion Stores | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jan 21 |
| 77¼ | 26½ | Douglas Aircraft | 32 | 44½ | 43½ | 44 | + 

Business and Industry

# Another Rise in Steel Output; Further Gains Are Expected

Commerce and Finance

## Tax Experts Find U. S. Rigid Scale Halting Recovery

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Strong criticism of the federal tax structure, the rigidity of which, it is held, is inimical to American recovery, is contained in a long report of a study of the economic phase of the national tax problem by Professors Gerhard Colm, expert in public financing, and Fritz Lehmann, expert in credit policy, made public today by the Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science of the new School for Social Research, more commonly known as the University in Exile.

The study, initiated by Paul Mazur, a member of the banking house of Lehman Brothers here, contains no specific recommendations, but stressed that "there is no doubt that a reduction in the income and inheritance tax rates of the highest brackets, repeal of the undistributed profits tax and of capital gains taxations, and restoration of the exemption of dividends from normal income tax, would remove any possible scarcity of capital for business financing," a lack of which Professors Colm and Lehmann find pronounced.

The survey was a year in the making and was financed by Lehman Brothers.

The report finds today a strong public tendency toward oversaving, and while it holds that progressive taxation should compensate for this, the new levies have been of a nature which caused dislocations in the capital market. This would have given rise to a serious problem had not other factors appeared in the situation to counter-balance these levies, it says.

**Cut in Saving Capacity**

The net result was that the savings among the personal income and estate tax-paying classes with incomes in excess of $5,000 a year were reduced by the higher rates in personal income and estate levies by about $1,250,000,000 a year, the report finds, adding that this reduction corresponded to a cut in their saving capacity by about 25 per cent with the range between $1,100,000,000 and $1,400,000,000. Of this, it says, $543,000,000 was lost by the 2,000 taxpayers receiving more than $200,000 a year, a reduction of about 80 per cent, and the main part of the remaining was absorbed by inheritance tax payments.

The report recalls that it is the higher income groups that generally provide the "venturesome" capital that first finds its way into private investment in the latter stage of recovery and recalls that it is this group that until now has absorbed the more risky investments that new capital issues involve.

The new tax levies change this appreciably, it indicates. While savings in bank deposits, real estate and life insurance have not been and probably will not be curtailed by these taxes, investments in business, and especially in stocks, will be most curtailed by these levies whenever the trade cycle is in the later stage of recovery, and this tendency will be accentuated the longer the present tax system remains in effect, it declares.

Professors Colm and Lehmann hold that industry, in some individual cases, might substitute bonds for stocks or bank credit for securities, but that this does not appear feasible generally and involves "the undesirable result of increasing cost rigidity." While efforts might be made to induce the large number of middle-class savers to invest in stocks, the experts are of the opinion that strong influences would be required to alter long-established saving habits.

**Leasing of Machinery**

One of the nearest things there is to a specific recommendation contained in the report is the suggestion that the privileges of the undistributed profits tax might be enlarged for small corporations having no access to the capital market, and that installment sales and the leasing of machinery and equipment might make for further expansion.

Their studies, they say, indicate that not only tax revision, but modification of the Securities and Exchange Commission's regulations for new issues may be necessary to break the log jam in the new capital market.

The two professors, after their long study of the situation, place responsibility for the economic recession primarily to three factors—the "overstimulation" of consumption in 1936, the "restrictive credit policy" of the Federal Reserve Board and the "sudden retrenchment of deficit spending in 1937."

Professors Colm and Lehmann served as economic experts in the German Government before Chancellor Hitler and are members of the school that holds government intervention in the economy necessary in the modern crisis policy.

Professor Colm was formerly Professor of Economics at Kiel University and head of the Research Department of the Institute for Economics and Shipping and Kiel. Professor Lehmann was formerly assistant in the Seminar on Banking at the University of Kiel and was one of the experts of the German Government inquiry for the reform of corporation laws and statutes.

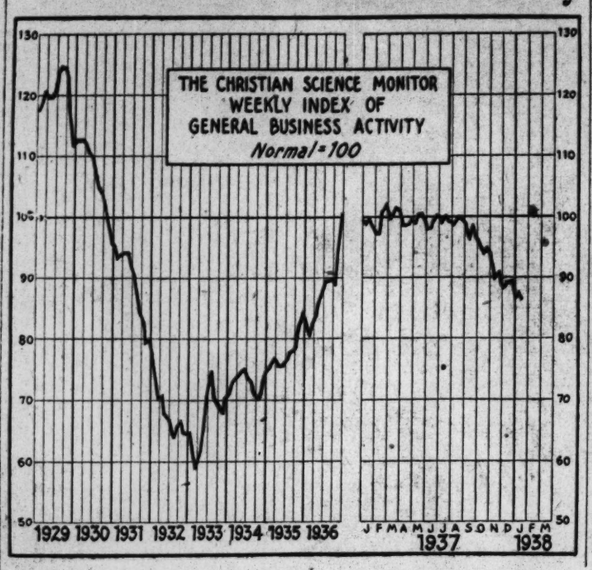
## Government Seeks Bids On $1,500,000 for Tires

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury procurement division said it would seek bids Feb. 7 on tires to cost a total of $1,500,000. Bidders must swear the prices are not collusive.

The tires will supply the Government's automobile, airplane and bicycle requirements for the six months from April 1 to Sept. 30.

The last time the Government bought tires bids were thrown out on the allegation there had been collusive price fixing.

## Monitor Weekly Index Records New Low for Business Activity




Following a small upturn in the first week of the year, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity declined again to a new low level for the current recession. The decline lowered the index to 86.4 (prel.) on Jan. 15 compared with 87.2 on Jan. 8 and 99.0 on Jan. 16, 1937.

Two of the components of the index, bank debits outside New York City and electric power production, dropped off substantially during the week, whereas miscellaneous freight carloadings showed a small increase.

For each component the direction of movement was in line with seasonal, but the amount of change exceeded expectations, recording for bank debits and power output a greater-than-seasonal decline and for miscellaneous carloadings a greater-than-seasonal gain.

Bank debits dipped to a new low for the current decline. Production of electricity likewise hit a new low on an adjusted basis, the lowest since March, 1936. The decline in total kilowatt hours reported for the week ended Jan. 15 was moderate, and the total holding relatively close to the level of recent weeks. However, against a smaller seasonal dip and an increase in trend, the adjusted figure dropped off nearly a point.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group have increased for three consecutive weeks, recovering a large share of the loss incurred during the holiday season.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

| | Jan. 15 '38 | Jan. 8 '38 | Jan. 16 '37 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Combined index | 86.4 | 87.2 | 99.0 |
| Bk debits outside NYC | 82.6 | 84.4 | 95.0 |
| Elec power production | 90.2 | 91.1 | 99.0 |
| Misc carloadings | 82.4 | 82.9 | 104.0 |

*Preliminary.

## Cameron Says Laws Hitting Big Industry Hurt 'Small Fellow'

DETROIT (AP)—William J. Cameron, of the Ford Motor Co., declared in a radio address Sunday night that legislation aimed at "big" industry will strike "small" industry also. The two, he said, cannot be separated.

Referring to the national recovery act, Cameron said "before they launched the great plan of national economic salvation in 1933 . . . one of its chief executives" explained the plan to Henry Ford and Ford warned that "you are making it hard for the little fellow."

A complaint of a "'little fellow' dealing in chickens brought it to an end," Cameron said.

Stating that "now the professed object of concern is small business," Cameron said "here is one more way to divide the people into antagonistic classes."

"Dividing industry into 'big' and 'little' is artificial—industry is both—that makes it industry," he said. "Today's big industries were small within our lifetime; many of today's small industries will become big before our lifetime ends. Large industries make small industries necessary, and small industries make large ones possible.

"Wipe out the large industries and you wipe out three-fourths of the small ones; wipe out the small ones and the large ones cannot go on. They work together. Each has a part in the nation's job."

Asserting that the Ford Company has made possible many small allied industries, Cameron said "nearly 7000 small concerns" cooperate with Ford.

"Suppose you do get Ford, will that help these others?" he asked.

## Australian Wool Sales Lowest in Over Six Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Australian wool sales for the first six months of the 1937-38 selling season, covering the last half of 1937, dropped to the lowest volume for any like period in more than six years, the New York Wool Top Exchange Service reported.

Transactions, as reported to the service by the Australian National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, totaled about 366,238,000 pounds, actual weight. This compared with 436,265,000 pounds in corresponding period of the previous year and a six-year average of 424,503,000 pounds.

**Nickel Plate Orders Rails**

CLEVELAND (AP)—Nickel Plate Railroad announced it had ordered 8,600 tons of rails for 1938 delivery. United States Steel Corporation will supply 5,800 tons; Inland Steel Company 1,700 tons and Bethlehem Steel Corporation 1,200 tons.

## The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Last week's stock market backed and filled in about the same range as the previous week (which was the highest since November) but it had a slightly downward trend. For 10 days now chart-readers have been expecting a sell-off just because the December 24 to January 10 rally was so prolonged, and short-term trading opinion on the floor of the Stock Exchange has been bearish. The actual decline, however, has been disappointingly slow and there has been steady resistance to whatever bad news came along.

Though some persistent bears say that the longer stocks stay on this "plateau" the harder they will fall, persistent bulls say this is a valley and the longer stocks move sidewise the further and sharper will be the ultimate rise. At least there is agreement that the sidewise movement of the last two months, and particularly the last two weeks, will not last indefinitely, but the longer it lasts the more emphatic will be the breakaway move, whichever direction it takes.

Worst sentimental influence of the week on the market was the deplorable action of the second-grade rail market. Instead of "rallying on the bad news" of the Erie default second-grade rails plunged again as they did the first week of the month when Erie took advantage of its six months of grace on five underlying bond issues. The break last week was quite as sharp in this group as anything that happened last autumn.

**The Erie Debacle**

Traders felt that the curious action in the rail market in falling away on news which a candid examination of Erie's balance sheet and earnings statements would have shown to be all but inevitable, indicated a lack of informed speculation in this group, which seems to be held by people whose thoughts are customarily far removed from the market and to whom Erie's financial demise came as a real shock.

However, to the shock was added a growing realization that if current business conditions continue a whole swath of roads will be mowed down financially. The rail bond list is at this moment being assiduously combed for potential casualties, and some of the discoveries were reflected last week in the market. Nickel Plate obligations sold off sharply on the assumption that if Chesapeake & Ohio would not help its filial Erie neither will it help its child Nickel Plate when that road's substantial maturity comes due next fall.

Baltimore & Ohio's securities were weak again when the implications were drawn from the road's announcement that its carloadings are now running 33 per cent below a year ago (total carloadings of all roads are running about 20 per cent below, but Baltimore & Ohio is in the heart of the steel district). At this rate it is not even covering operating expenses, let alone interest charges. The R. F. C.'s $8,233,000 will help it past its February interest requirements but it cannot last much longer even with a rate increase unless business recovers.

**More Roads on the Brink**

Other roads in roughly the same plight are Boston & Maine, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Kansas City Southern, and many smaller ones, and the bonds of most of these joined the decline. The financial outlook for these roads in a sort of race against time, the question being whether recovery will come first or their acceptance of the shelter of the courts. Preliminary reports indicate that while December carloadings were only between 10 and 20 per cent below last year, net operating income for the Class 1 roads will turn out to have been between 60 and 75 per cent below.

There was a curious contrast between the action of rail shares and rail bonds. Shares gave ground much more reluctantly. Rail share owners seem to have taken the Erie news more philosophically. Perhaps they had seen it further in advance.

Utility shares seemed to show the same resistance to unfavorable news. They sold off on Wendel Willkie's offer to sell out to TVA, and came back on David Lilienthal's confusing reply which seemed to total up that the TVA would rather put them out of business than buy them. The unexpectedly early three-judge Chattanooga decision, which said in effect that it was entirely lawful for the TVA to compete for the 18 companies' business because its chief purpose was navigation and flood control, hardly hurt utility shares at all. They sold off slightly on Saturday but no more than the general market. Of course, two of the judges are Roosevelt appointees, so the only surprise was Judge Gore's agreement with his colleagues.

The companies are expected to appeal but the Supreme Court is expected to support the lower court even if Stanley Reed disqualifies himself for his previous connection with TVA litigation. Nobody, of course, expects Black to stand aside.

**Gold Shares in Bull Market**

Commodity shares did well. U. S. Rubber starred, apparently because it is expected that the International Rubber Regulation Committee will soon announce that the 70 per cent quota for the first quarter will be continued or even cut further for the second quarter, the Committee being vaguely supposed to think that 18 cents is a fairer price for rubber than 14 or 15 cents.

Copper shares resisted the action of primary producers in cutting from 11 cents to 10½, the first since, on November 23, they cut from 12 cents. The smelters of course cut too, from 11⅞ to 11¾ and then to 11¼ cents.

Best performers in the commodity group—if they can be said to belong there—were the gold shares. They really had a bull market. Homestake went to a new 1937-1938 high; McIntyre-Porcupine, Dome and the others rose too. Reason seems to be not so much anticipation of an early increase from $35.00 per ounce as the declining production costs of the gold mines in a recession like this, other people's misfortunes always bring their fortune and vice versa.

The business figures seemed to be mixed, as will appear from the review on this page. Most indices went up. Steel operations this week show a slight improvement over last week's 29.8 per cet, mostly because of more heats in Pittsburgh. Buying is said to be hand-to-mouth to replenish inventories for immediate orders on hand.

There is talk of steel price cutting. Second quarter prices are due soon. The Robinson-Patman Act may prevent surreptitious cuts or it may not. Biggest steel news this week will be when U. S. Steel meets tomorrow and Bethlehem on Thursday, and fourth quarter earnings will be announced. Steel is expected to show only part of its preferred dividend covered, and a deficit on the common.

**Those Washington Conferences**

Washington conferences have virtually ceased to be a market influence. Nobody believes in them any more. The White House blows hot, then cold. The programs taken by business to the President seem hackneyed and unconvincing, and the President doesn't seem to take much stock in them anyway. The tendency here seems to be to dismiss the whole business as a window-dressing by all hands.

The high-grade bond market is still strong, with governments doing so well that the Reserve banks seem trying to damp them down slightly by switching from long bonds to short issues. Excess reserves are now back on the same plateau from which they were dropped by the last (May 1) increase in reserve requirements. Banks are beginning to buy other securities than governments because they have so much cash they don't know what to do.

The Consumers' Power $9,000,000 offering was a success, like the previous week's $30,000,000 of Consolidated Edison, so more of the same are expected soon. The action of Frazier, Jelke, in cutting off its 16 wire connections was taken as sad evidence of the plight of the big wire houses. This plight was discussed at length in the first report of the Pierce Committee, which gave it as justification for raising commissions.

Speculators have been replaced by investors who don't go in for debit balances, but do expect a lot of expensive advice on engraved letterheads and meantime wire leases further eat up the profits. The wire and commission house influence in the internal affairs of the Stock Exchange has been increased by nearly every change of recent years, but it hasn't helped their business much.

Incidentally, it now looks as if the first important recommendation to be made by the Committee of Nine on reorganization of the Exchange will be for a paid president. Mr. Gay says he will decline.

## Finland Transacts Record Trade First 11 Months of 1937

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HELSINKI—Finland has been enjoying a trade boom. The Bank of Finland in its current monthly bulletin claims record figures alike in value and in volume for Finland's imports and exports in the first 11 months of 1937 for which returns have now been completed.

Referring to this period, the bank says, "The volume index of imports (1926=100) amounts to 180 for that period and their value reaches 8,506,600,000 marks, whereas the volume index of exports shows 181 and their value an amount of 8,570,900,000 marks.

Both th regard to volume and value these data indicate record figures for Finnish trade.

For the sake of comparison it may be mentioned that imports totalled 5,769,800,000 and exports 6,621,200,000 marks during January-November, 1936, and 7,425,700,000 and 5,747,800,000 marks respectively in 1928, which was the peak year of the former boom.

The Finnish mark last year averaged roughly 225 to the pound sterling from which it would seem that the approximate total value of Finland's trade was about £76,000,000 in the 11 months.

## Steel Operations Rise 1.5 Points To 30.5 P. C. Capacity

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CLEVELAND—Continued slight increase in steel operations at important centers, with unchanged rates at others and only small recessions at two points have brought a net gain of 1.5 points in the national operating rate, to 30.5 per cent of capacity, during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

This improvement, however, continues the report, is not sufficient to indicate a marked change in the position of consumers. Buying is in small lots and its nature indicates it is for filling gaps in stock rather than for protecting the future. Prompt shipment is asked. Rolling schedules are intermittent, depending on accumulation of small orders. One effect of this condition is to divert some business from mills to warehouses. Jobbers are buying fairly well to meet this demand.

**Rate Expected to Rise**

In most cases expectation is for additional activity during the present week. Pittsburgh moved up 1.5 points to 26 per cent, Youngstown 3 points to 28, Chicago 1 point to 27.5, Wheeling 16 points to 51, Cleveland 2 points to 26 and Cincinnati 4 points to 32.

The rate was unchanged at 31 per cent in Eastern Pennsylvania, 23 at Buffalo, 21 at St. Louis and 52 at Detroit. Birmingham receded 3 points to 60 per cent and New England 6 points to 20 per cent.

Some steelmakers find January orders slightly better than in December, part of this being attributable to moderate increase in automotive specifications, which are beginning to assume more importance.

Railroads offer little tonnage although small purchases of cars, rails and a few locomotives come out each week. Programs for the year are being held back until the rate situation is made definite.

**Steel for Shipbuilding**

Shipbuilding continues to pile up a future tonnage of steel which will furnish a backlog over many months. In addition to craft already awarded to builders, who will start soon placing the steel with mills, a number of further projects are pending.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company will take bids next week on two tankers which will require about 10,000 tons of steel and bids will be opened Feb. 1 on the 12 cargo ships the maritime commission is about to award.

Automobile production held steady at 65,418, compared with 65,735 in the preceding week.

After a slow rise for seven weeks Steel's composite of steelmaking scrap prices last week paused and remained unchanged at $13.90. This is $1.15 higher than the low point at the end of November. The iron and steel composite is also unchanged at $38.97 and the finished steel composite at $61.70.

NEW YORK (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week advanced 2.9 points to 32.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 29.8 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated.

A month ago operations averaged 19.2 per cent of capacity, while a year ago the rate was 77.9 per cent.

## Utility's Building Budget, $31,392,873

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Standard Gas & Electric Co. preliminary construction budget for 1938 will total $31,392,873 for operating units in the system, not including California Oregon Power Co. and Mountain States Power Co.

Preliminary construction budgets for the individual companies follow: Louisville Gas & Electric, $2,447,767; Market Street Railway, $578,607; Northern States Power (Minnesota) and subsidiaries, $6,810,740; Northern States Power (Wisconsin) and subsidiaries, $918,925; Oklahoma Gas & Electric, $2,861,257; Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburgh), $12,543,598; San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric, $1,572,016; Southern Colorado Power, $221,714; Wiconsin Public Service, $3,310,699; Empresa de Servicios Publicos de Los Estados Mexicanos, S. A., $127,550.

## Denmark's Exports Increase in 1937

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN — Denmark increased her production of manufactured goods in 1937, according to figures published here recently. The collective production index figure for that year was 134 compared with 130 in 1936, the 1937 figure thus being equal to that of 1932.

The export of manufactured goods increased in value during 1937 from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 kronor (an increase of about $2,220,000). Some of this increase may be attributed to rise in prices. Exports have consisted chiefly of vessels, and machinery including electro-motors, cement machines and refrigerators.

## Sun Oil Plans $11,000,000 Program of Expenditure

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—President J. Howard Pew of the Sun Oil Company announced the firm would spend $11,000,000 for plant expansion and development during the year.

Mr. Pew said the expenditures would be concentrated on expansion and improvement of the company's two major refineries—at Marcus Hook, Pa., and Toledo, Ohio. Work will start within a few weeks, he added.

The program, the executive said, is designed not only to increase capacity of present plants, but also to prepare them for the installation of new refining processes.

Mr. Pew said the expenditures were the largest the company has ever authorized in a single year.

## Your Income Tax

*A series of 30 articles, prepared by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax, will appear daily in these pages. This series is based on the Revenue Act of 1936.*

**Income Tax in a Nutshell**

**Who?** Single persons who had net income of $1000 or more or gross income of $5000 or more, and married couples who had net income of $2500 or more or gross income of $5000 or more must file returns.

**When?** The filing period begins Jan. 1 and ends March 15, 1938.

**Where?** Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

**How?** See instructions accompanying Forms 1040A and 1040.

**What?** Four per cent normal tax on the amount of net income in excess of the personal exemption, credit for dependents, earned income credit, and interest on obligations of the United States and obligations of instrumentalities of the United States. Surtax on surtax net income in excess of $4000.

**Income-Tax Don'ts**

**Don't** prepare your return without first studying the instructions accompanying the form.

**Don't** procrastinate. Early assembling of data permits a careful consideration of all tax problems.

**Don't** destroy the memoranda from which your return was prepared.

**Don't** omit explanation when such information is essential to an intelligent audit. Attach memoranda to your return.

## United Fruit Seen Trying to Acquire Part of Munson Line

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

It is understood that negotiations have been in progress for possible acquisition by the United Fruit Company of certain properties of the Munson Steamship Line, which is now in the hands of the Federal court at New York under section 77-B of the Bankruptcy Act. The fruit company has declined to confirm the matter.

These properties involve facilities at Havana and Nassau and also the steamship Mungaro, which now operates between New York, Miami, Nassau and Havana.

No final decision, however, has been reached, it is stated, and no contract has been signed. Court approval would, of course, have to be obtained to effect a sale, but various creditors' and bondholders' committees involved in the present Munson Line situation are reported favorable to the transaction. The figure under consideration is said to be at least $1,600,000 for the properties and the steamship.

The Mungaro is the only ship now being operated by the Munson Line outside of its services to the East coast of South America. If United Fruit acquires the steamship it will probably keep it on the present run, further improving its Caribbean freight and passenger services, already strengthened by recent transfer of the large, modern fast passenger ships, the Talamanca, Chiriqui and Antigua from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic. United Fruit Co. has temporarily chartered the steamship Peten to the Colombian Line.

## Signs of a Letdown In Chicago Business

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Chicago business last week continued to show signs of a letdown, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of commerce.

In retail circles it is estimated that turnover for January will run between 5 and 10 per cent behind the same month a year ago.

Wholesalers last week underwent one of the lulls usually encountered between major trade events. This condition will be improved this week with the opening of the National Canners' convention and should be totally overcome a week later with the advent in Chicago of both the Interstate Merchants Council semi-annual meeting and trade shows and also the International Air Show.

Hopes that activity in the industrial field is about to improve appear predicated on reports of an impending increase in local steel production. Taken as a whole, manufacturers appear in much better mental state than they were at the turn of the year.

Public utility operations and carloadings are at about last year's levels. On the other hand, advertising lineage, always a fair gauge of economic conditions, appears to be lagging.

## Income Tax—I.

*This is the first of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.*

**How to Avoid Common Errors**

The period for the filing of income tax returns covering the calendar year 1937 began Jan. 1 and ends at midnight of March 15, 1938. To file early is of mutual benefit to the Government and the taxpayer. Within this period are filed annually millions of individual income tax returns, a large proportion of which report income subject to the tax. The latter contain a considerable percentage of errors, which if uncorrected by the audit would result to the disadvantage of the taxpayer. Many are errors of computation easily discovered on the face of the return, which usually is accompanied by a payment of more than the amount of tax due. In other returns it is readily discernible that the taxpayer has failed to take advantage of the personal exemption, credit allowed for dependents, or deductions from gross income to which he is entitled.

To avoid these and other errors, the Bureau of Internal Revenue urges careful reading of the instructions accompanying the forms for filing the returns. Additional information, if needed, may be obtained at the office of a collector of internal revenue, deputy collector, or an internal revenue agent in charge. Taxpayers who apply to revenue officers for assistance in preparing returns should bring with them a copy of their prior year return. Also, as a further aid in the preparation of a correct income tax return for the year 1937, the Bureau has prepared a series of short newspaper articles of which this is the first, advising the salaried man, wage earner, professional and business man—in fact, every class of individual taxpayer—of his requirements and privileges as interpreted under the latest regulations, rulings, and decisions relating to the income tax law.

## $16,922,000 Bonds Mature in February

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A total of $16,922,000 corporation bonds will mature in February, according to Standard Statistics Company.

There are 50 bonds and notes making up this total, of which four amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1 | Graham Paige Motors S. F. 6s | $1,164,000 |
| | Sutter Basin Corp. Cum. Inc. 6s | 3,274,700 |
| | United States Radiator S. F. "A" 5s | 2,331,000 |
| Feb. 15 | Canadian Pacific Railway Serial 3s | 1,000,000 |

January maturities amounted to $46,768,350 and the 63 issues and portions of issues falling due in March total $22,237,500.

**Bank of Canada's Profit Up**

Ottawa (CP)—A profit of $2,268,596, after provision for coningencies and reserves, was shown in the annual statement of the Bank of Canada for the calendar year 1937. Profit in 1936 was $2,008,124. Dividends at the rate of 4½ per cent on the bank's $10,100,000 capital stock took $454,500, leaving a balance of $1,814,096.

## Radio Time Sales Of Big Networks Show Good Gains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Radio time sales in 1937 showed a substantial increase over the previous year, an analysis of reports of the two leading radio networks shows, and in general the largest radio advertising industries maintained about the same position from the standpoint of expenditures.

Total 1937 billings of the Columbia Broadcasting System were $28,722,118, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1936 total of $23,168,148. National Broadcasting Co.'s 1937 billings aggregated $38,651,286, up 12 per cent over the $34,523,950 total reported for 1936.

**About 20 Per Cent Above 1936**

Indicative of the general trend to radio advertising the top clients of both networks increased their investment in radio time by approximately 20 per cent over the previous year.

The food and food beverage industry, leading C. B. S. advertiser during the past two years, spent $6,437,273 for radio time in 1937. This represents an increase of 23.4 per cent over 1936 expenditures of $5,216,744. The same industry is the second ranking N. B. C. client, spending $11,008,762 the past year, an increase of 13.4 per cent over the previous year's expenditures of $9,706,273.

Top ranking N. B. C. advertiser in 1937 was the drug and toilet goods industry with expenditures of $13,322,990, or an increase of 19.3 per cent over the $11,119,555 reported in 1936. Paradoxically, the same industry is in second place among C. B. S. advertisers, spending $5,114,454, up 4.7 per cent over the $4,885,770 expenditures of 1936.

**Bulk From Five Fields**

As in 1936 the bulk of network revenues for 1937 were derived from five fields. Average expenditure for network time by C. B. S. clients during the past year was $326,388 as compared with $257,292 in 1936. Average expenditures by N. B. C. advertisers amounted to $288,442, comparing with $231,818 in 1936.

Among the major changes in the ranking of industries was the jump of laundry soaps and cleaners industry whose N. B. C. expenditures for 1937 aggregated $3,392,383, an increase of 53.4 per cent over the $2,260,312 reported for the 1936 period. By virtue of this increase the automotive field, which held third place on N. B. C. last year, was moved down to fourth position.

Similarly, the laundry soap and housekeepers' supplies group moved into fifth place among C. B. S. advertisers during the past year, displacing the lubricants and fuel industry which was fifth in 1936. The fifth largest C. B. S. advertiser in 1937 spent $2,233,933, an increase of 70.8 per cent over the 1936 figure of $1,308,098.

## Further Opposition To Rail Rate Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three representatives of fruit and vegetable organizations expressed before the Interstate Commerce Commission opposition to the railroads' application for a general 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

The commission then adjourned the hearing until Jan. 24, when representatives of the printing and wrapping paper and allied industries are slated to state their opposition to the increase proposal.

Some ICC officials said they believed the hearing might be completed Jan. 24.

Oral arguments will commence January 21.

Sam Fraser of Rochester, N. Y., representing the International Apple Association, told the commission that the income of the nation's workers directly controls production and sale of fresh fruits and vegetables.

He contended any increase in the cost to these consumers would result in a falling off of demand. Mr. Fraser also argued that the gross income of the railroads is too small for their capital structure, and that the only way out of the situation is for a reorganization, not increased freight rates.

John Wadell, of Chicago, traffic manager of the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors Association, and J. R. Van Arnum of Washington, transportation secretary of the National League of Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, likewise voiced opposition to the increase.

*The* SECOND NATIONAL
*Bank of Boston*
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
*and* HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# • Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Prices for Wheat Drop in Week As Orders Fall Off

**Weekly Grain Review**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—After showing considerable strength late last week, with an advance to the best levels since last October, wheat ran out of buying orders, and reacted sharply despite short covering on Saturday.

As foreign markets failed to follow our advances, and a reactionary tendency developed abroad, new buying orders were at a premium here, and from the extreme top there was a setback of about 4c. As usual the substantial setbacks resulted in broadening the commission absorption, and the tone late in the week was fairly steady.

Statistically the world wheat position is developing along the bullish lines expected. With the Argentine crop entering into its third week there is still a scarcity of offerings from that country, and shipments the past week were only 2,500,000 bushels, a large part of which went to Brazil. Australia shipped only 2,462,000 bushels, and the total amount of wheat afloat for Europe is not heavy. Canadian surplus stocks for export are now only 33,000,000 bushels, and the late Argentine reports indicate that final estimates may be smaller than the preliminary forecasts. The Argentine crop is extremely variable both in quality and quantity.

**Foreign Trade Lags**

In spite of the many bullish world features, foreign importers show complete indifference at times, and they show no disposition to cover future needs. Although they are disappointed in the Argentine offerings, buying of American hardwinters has lagged for several weeks.

Domestic statistics were about a standoff. Visible stocks continue to decrease at an unexpectedly rapid rate, being reduced 4,335,000 bushels last week, making the total now only 26,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. On the other hand primary arrivals were a little larger.

The basis for a spring crop scare of major proportions is developing in the moisture situation. The area of deficient precipitation extends over a major part of the plains areas from the Canadian line to northern Texas.

In most of this area also there is an accumulated shortage of subsoil moisture extending back over several years. This deficiency has accounted for the rapid deterioration of the wheat crops, both spring and winter, in several years.

**Corn Outlook Good**

Flour business has continued light, but production is fairly normal, and there is an unexpectedly rapid disappearance of wheat.

All foreign conditions point to heavy purchases of American corn the coming season for export. However, for about two weeks the demand has been sluggish. Clearances are expected to be heavy, and that a large part of tremendous primary arrivals was destined for export was shown by the increase of only 1,486,000 bushels in visible stocks last week.

Rains in parts of Argentina brought timely relief to the drought stricken corn crop, but all sections were not covered by this precipitation, and from all reports the crop will be far below the average of recent years.

Argentine corn clearances the past week were only 786,000 bushels, it being the first week in several years that exports dropped below the million mark. As in wheat, importers still are in control of the situation, and they are making no haste to fill requirements. From present indications there should be a good export business down the lakes and via Montreal this coming spring.

## Boston Wharf Co. Reports Increase in Net Profit

Net profit of the Boston Wharf Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, after interest and taxes totaled $122,278, equal to $2.04 per share on the 60,000 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net profit in 1936 of $107,825, equal to $1.80 per share, and with net profit in 1935 of $193,124.

Pres. Harold F. Mason stated in his report to stockholders that during the year there were executed about a dozen substantial leases with new tenants. The company's rentable space at the end of the year was about 87 per cent occupied, which compared with a similar ration of 83½ per cent at the end of 1936. The rent roll at the end of last year was estimated at $714,850, compared with $655,906 at the end of 1936, an increase of $58,944. In 1937 the company paid taxes of all kinds of over $338,000, or 182 per cent more than the $120,000 paid in dividends.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

12 Noon, Jan. 24

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| | Europe | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
| Demand | $4.99⅛ | $4.99¼ | $4.8397 |
| Cables | 4.99⅞ | 4.99¾ | 4.8397 |
| France—franc | .0333¼ | .0332½ | § |
| Belgium—belga | .1691 | .1691 | .1695 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2311½ | .2311 | § |
| Italy—lira | .0526½ | .0526½ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4029 | .4028 | .4033 |
| Holland—guilder | .5574 | .5573 | § |
| Sweden—krona | .2579 | .2578 | .4537 |
| Norway—krone | .2513 | .2513 | .4537 |
| Denmark—krone | .2232 | .2233 | .4537 |
| Spain—peseta | † | † | .3267 |
| Greece—drachma | .0092 | .0092½ | .0220 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1900 | .1900 | .2382 |
| Cz'ch-via—crown | .0351½ | .0351¾ | § |
| Finland—finm'k | .0222 | .0222 | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1990 | .1990 | .2981 |
| Poland—zloty | .1900 | .1900 | .1899 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0454½ | .0454¾ | .0748 |
| Rumania—leu | .0075 | .0075 | .0101 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0235 | .0235 | .0298 |
| | South America | | |
| Argentina—peso† | .2945 | .2945 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0535 | .0530 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0375 | .0375 | .2080 |
| Peru—sol | .2450 | .2462½ | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso | .53001 | .53001 | 1.7510 |
| | Far East | | |
| Japan—yen | .2907 | .2906 | .8460 |
| India—rupee | .3775 | .3775 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5589 | .5589 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .3131 | .3133 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .2962½x | 2.970x | * |
| Straits Stlmnts—dol | .5869 | .5869 | .9413 |
| Phil Islands—peso | .5013½ | .5009 | .5000 |
| | Canada | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.0031 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2 p. m.**

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 3⅜s 43-40 June | 106.7 | 106.7 | 106.7 |
| 24 | 3⅜s 43-41 Mch | 107.9 | 107.9 | 107.9 |
| 5 | 3¼s '41 | 107.14 | 107.14 | 107.14 |
| 1 | 3¼s 45-43 | 107.25 | 107.25 | 107.25 |
| 3 | 3¼s 46-44 | 107.24 | 107.24 | 107.25 |
| 3 | 4s 54-44 | 113.5 | 113.5 | 113.5 |
| 31 | 2½s 45 | 103.13 | 103.9 | 103.11 |
| 1 | 3¼s 56-46 | 111.17 | 111.17 | 111.17 |
| 54 | 3s 48-46 | 106 | 105.28 | 105.28 |
| 1 | 4¼s 52-47 | 117.16 | 117.16 | 117.16 |
| 5 | 2⅞s 51-48 | 102.19 | 102.19 | 102.19 |
| 42 | 2½s 53-49 | 100.5 | 99.21 | 100 |
| 2 | 2¾s 54-51 | 101.22 | 101.22 | 101.22 |
| 5 | 3s 58-51 | 104.20 | 104.19 | 104.20 |
| 40 | 2⅞s 60-55 | 102.14 | 102.9 | 102.12 |
| 3 | 2¾s 59-56 | 101.16 | 101.16 | 101.16 |

**Federal Farm Mtg**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 3s 47-42 | 104.10 | 104.10 | 104.10 |
| 25 | 3s 49-44 | 103.30 | 103.30 | 103.30 |

**Home Owners Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 2¾s 49-39 | 102.2 | 101.30 | 101.30 |
| 55 | 2¼s 44-42 | 102.24 | 101.30 | 101.23 |
| 36 | 3s 52-44 | 104.2 | 104.1 | 104.1 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Adams Exp 4s '48 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 3 | Alleghany 5s '44 | 72½ | 71 | 71 |
| 7 | Alleghany 5s '49 | 63 | 61½ | 61½ |
| 5 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| 4 | Allied Strs 4½s '51 | 83⅞ | 83 | 83 |
| 39 | Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 | Am&For P 5s 2030 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 1 | Am Ice 5s '53 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 | AmIGChem5½s'49 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 1 | Am Int 5½s '49 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 6 | Am T&T 5½s '43 | 113½ | 113 | 113⅛ |
| 7 | Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 101 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 22 | Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 101 | 100¾ | 101 |
| 3 | Am W & E 6s '75 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 10 | Anaconda Cop 4½s '50 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103⅜ |
| 15 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 92 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 22 | AT & SF 4s '95 | 108⅛ | 108 | 108 |
| 2 | AT & SF 4s 95 reg | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 6 | AT & SF aj 4s '95 st | 101¼ | 101 | 101¼ |
| 6 | AT & SF cv 4½s '48 | 103½ | 103 | 103 |
| 3 | A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 89 | 88¾ | 89 |
| 1 | Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 1 | B & O rfg 6s '95 | 35 | 34½ | 35 |
| 12 | B & O 1st 5s '48 | 65⅞ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 25 | B & O rfg 5s '95 | 32 | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 15 | B & O 5s '96 P | 30¾ | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| 5 | B & O 5s 2000 D | 30½ | 30 | 30 |
| 38 | B & O cv 4½s '60 | 27¼ | 26¾ | 27 |
| 18 | B & O 4s '48 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | B & O 4s PLE & WV '41 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 5 | B & O 5s SW '50 | 46¾ | 45 | 45 |
| 1 | Beth Stl 7s Ps '48 B | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 2 | Bell T Pa 5s '60 C | 126⅞ | 126⅞ | 126⅞ |
| 5 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 10 | Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 95⅝ | 95¼ | 95¼ |
| 4 | Boston & Me 5s '55 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 2 | Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 54 | 53½ | 53½ |
| 3 | Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 5 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 114⅛ | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |
| 10 | Can Nor 6½s '46 | 124 | 123¾ | 123¾ |
| 7 | Can Pac 5s '54 | 103¼ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 1 | Can Pac 4½s '46 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 3 | Can Pac 4½s '60 | 97 | 96½ | 96⅝ |
| 9 | Can Pac 4s perp | 99 | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 | Carriers & Gen 5s '50 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 5 | Cen of Ga 5s '59 C | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 8 | Cen Ill E & G 5s '51 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Cen Pac 5s '60 | 62¾ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 11 | Certain-td 5½s '48 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | ChampionP&P 4¾s'50 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 | C & O2024½s '92 | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 3 | C & O rfg 3½s 96E | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 8 | Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 23 | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 4 | C St P M&O rfg 5s '71 A | 101⅞ | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| CB&Q 4s Ill '49. | | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 32 | CMSP & Pac 5s'75 | 12 | 11¾ | 12 |
| 37 | CMSP aj 5s 2000 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 5 | CMSP&P 5s '79 A | 30¼ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| 4 | SM&SP 4½s'89 C | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| 8 | CMSP gen 4s'89 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 6 | Chi&NW 6½s'36 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19⅝ |
| 3 | Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 17 | Chi&NW gm 5s'87 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 |
| 3 | Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1 | Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 3 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 4 | CRI & P 4½s'52 A | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ |
| 1 | CRI&P cv 4½s'60 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 12 | C R I & P rfg 4s 34 | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8½ |
| 6 | CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 4 | Ch Un Sta'46 D 3s | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 5 | Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | Ch Un Sta 3½s'51 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 15 | Ch & W Ind 4s'52 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| 10 | Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 | CinUnTerm 5s'51 C | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 3 | ClevUnTerm 5½s'72 | 94 | 93 | 93 |
| 5 | ClevUnTerm 5s'73 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 7 | ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C | 84½ | 84 | 84 |
| 4 | Col F & I 5s'70 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ |
| 7 | Colmbia G 5s'52 May | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 4 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 93½ | 93 | 93 |
| 6 | Col Ry P&L 4s '65 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 | Com'l Cred 3¼s'51 | 97 | 96½ | 96½ |
| 2 | Com'l Cred 2¾s '42 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 10 | Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51 | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103⅞ |
| 5 | Con Edis 3¼s '66 | 105 | 104⅝ | 105 |
| 6 | Con Edis 3½s '65 | 103 | 102½ | 103 |
| 5 | Con Gas NY 4½s '51 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Con Oil 3½s '51 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 | Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 15 | Consum Pow 3½s'65 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ |
| 5 | Crane Co 3½s '51 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 6 | Cuba RR 5s '52 | 47½ | 47 | 47½ |
| 17 | Del & Hud rfg 4s '43 | 49½ | 49 | 49 |
| 1 | Den G&E 5s '51 st | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 2 | D&RG 4s '36 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| | D & R G West 5s'78 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 6 | Duquesne Lt 3½s'65 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ |
| 8 | Elect Auto L 4s '52 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 6 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 20 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 18¼ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 4 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 3 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 28⅞ | 28⅜ | 28⅝ |
| 18 | Erie cv 4s '53 A | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 4 | Erie cv 4s '53 B | 22 | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 7 | Erie Gene 6s '57 | 61 | 60 | 61 |
| 14 | FlaECst 5s '74 ct | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ |
| 2 | Gen Am Inv 5s '52 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 10 | GenMotAcpt 3¼s '51 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 4 | Goodrich 4½s '53 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 2 | Goodrich 6s '45 | 95½ | 94⅝ | 95½ |
| 7 | GoodyrT&R 5s '57 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 5 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 10 | Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 40 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 99 | 98½ | 99 |
| 13 | Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 89⅜ | 89½ | 89⅜ |
| 15 | Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 76¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| 7 | Gulf St Stl 4½s '61 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2 | Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 25 | 24½ | 25 |
| 5 | Hud&Man rfg 5s '57 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 9 | Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20⅞ |
| 2 | Ill Cen 4s '55 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| 10 | Ill Cen 4½s '66 | 32 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 12 | Ill Steel 4½s '40 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | Inland Stl 3¾s '61 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 20 | Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct | 54½ | 53½ | 54½ |
| 21 | Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 | 53¾ | 52½ | 52¾ |
| 10 | Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 2 | Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 1 | Int Paper 6s '55 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 | Int Paper 5s '47 | 86⅞ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 1 | Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 4 | Int T&T 5s '55 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 1 | Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61 | 96¼ | 96 | 96 |
| 1 | KCFtS & Mem 4s '36 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 3 | K C South 5s '50 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 16 | K C Term 4s '60 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | Kans G&E 4½s '80 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | Kinga Co Lt 5s '54 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 31 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 102⅝ | 102 | 102 |
| 10 | Kresge Found 4s '50 | 99½ | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | Kresge Found 3¾s '47 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| 2 | Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 5 | Lac Gas 5s '39 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 31 | L&M&S 3½s '97 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 5 | Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ |
| 5 | Leh C&N 4½s '54A | 60 | 59½ | 59½ |
| 7 | Leh Val Coal 6s '38 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 35 | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 4 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 24¾ | 24 | 24 |
| 1 | Liggett & M 7s '44 | 129½ | 129½ | 129¾ |
| 5 | Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 24 | Loews 3½s '46 | 98⅝ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 6 | Lorillard Co 7s '44 | 127 | 127 | 127 |
| 3 | Louisia & Ark 5s '69 | 67 | 66½ | 66½ |
| 3 | Louis & N un 4s '40 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 5 | Louis & N 1st 4s 2003 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 8 | L&N Pad&M 4s '46 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 3 | Maine Cen 4½s '60 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 2 | Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 1 | Man RR So L 4s '59 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 6 | McKes&Rob 5½s '50 | 98¾ | 98½ | 98¾ |
| 4 | Mead Corp 6s '45 A | 98½ | 98 | 98 |
| 2 | Met Ed 4½s '68 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 8 | Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B | 101⅞ | 101½ | 101⅞ |
| 1 | Mil El Ry & L 5s '71 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 7 | Mil Spa&Sta & NW 4s '47 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ |
| 1 | MSP&SSMar 5½s '49 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 8 | MSP&SS Marie 5s '38 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 59 | MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38 | 13½ | 10⅞ | 13¼ |
| 20 | MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 10⅝ | 9¼ | 10⅝ |
| 3 | M-K-Tex 5s '62 A | 29½ | 30 | 30 |
| 12 | M-K-Tex adj 5s '67 | 20½ | 20 | 20 |
| 6 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ |
| 2 | M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 3 | Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 22 | Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 17 | Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 20¼ | 20 | 20 |
| 4 | Mo Pac 5s '80H | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 4 | Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 1 | Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 2 | MonWPaPubSv4½s'60 | 103⅞ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 5 | MonWPaPubSv4s'66 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 2 | Mont Pow 3s '66 | 90¼ | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| 1 | Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 1 | Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 35 | Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 66⅝ | 58⅞ | 66 |
| 14 | Nat Dairy 2¾s '51ww | 113⅜ | 113⅜ | 113⅜ |
| 14 | Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww | 100½ | 100 | 100½ |
| 5 | Nat Dist Pr 4½s '48 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 | NtRRMex4½s'26asd | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 4 | Natl Steel 4s '65 | 106½ | 106¼ | 106½ |
| 2 | NewEng T&T5s'52 | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 1 | N Eng T&T 4½s'61B | 120¾ | 120¾ | 120¾ |
| 3 | NJ Pow&L 4½s '60 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 1 | N O Ot Nor 5s '53 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 14 | N O Pub Sv 5s'52A | 94 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 5 | N O Pub Sv 5s'55B | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 | N Orl Term 4s '53 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 6 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 63¼ | 63 | 63 |
| 10 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 57½ | 57 | 57 |
| 1 | NYC rfg 4s '69 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 12 | NYC 3½s '46 | 85½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 4 | NYC & HR 4½s 2013 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 4 | NY Chi&StL 6s 38 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 11 | NY Chi&StL4½s'74A | 83 | 80 | 80 |
| 13 | NY C&StL 4½s 78 | 44¾ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 22 | NY Conn 4½s 53 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 7 | NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 | NY G El H&P 5s 48 | 123¾ | 123¾ | 123¾ |
| 10 | NYNH&H 4s 56 | 29¼ | 29¼ | 29¼ |
| 5 | NY Ont W rfg 4s52 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | NY & R Gas 6s 51A | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 3 | NY Steam 6s 47 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 | NY Steam 5s 56 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 12 | NY Steam 5s 51 | 106⅛ | 106 | 106⅛ |
| 11 | NY Tel 4½s 39 | 106⅜ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 15 | NY Tel 3½s 67 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 20 | NY W&Bost 4½s '48 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| 8 | Niag Falls P 5½s '66 | 106 | 105⅝ | 105⅝ |
| 7 | NL&O Pow 5s '55 A | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅝ |
| 3 | Norf Sou 5s '61 A | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 9 | Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 19 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 76 | 75¾ | 74½ |
| 2 | Nor Pac 4s '97 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 5 | Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 55 | 54¾ | 55 |
| 1 | Ogden & L C 4s '48 st | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 4 | Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 7 | Ohio Ed 4s '67 | 103 | 100¾ | 101 |
| 4 | Okl Pw N Pall 5s '43 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 1 | Ore Sr Line 5s '46 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| 3 | Ore-W RR&N 4s '61 | 100½ | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Otis Steel 4½s '62 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 25 | Pac Gas & El 3½s '66 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 18 | Pac G&E 3¾s '51 | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 3 | Pac G&E 4s '64 | 107½ | 107¾ | 107⅞ |
| 1 | Pac Mo 3d 5s '38 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 | Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 | Para Plct 6s '55 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 6 | Penn Dix 6s '41 A | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 5 | Pen P&Lt 4½s '81 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 1 | Pen Co 4s '52 E | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 27 | Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 13 | Pen RR cn 4½s '60 | 118⅞ | 118¾ | 118⅞ |
| 16 | Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ |
| 7 | Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 10 | Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 4 | Pen RR 4½s '84 E | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ |
| 1 | Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 23 | Pen RR 3½s '52 | 81½ | 81 | 81½ |
| 16 | Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47 | 110⅞ | 110½ | 110⅝ |
| 3 | Pere Marq 4½s '80 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 28 | Phelps Dodge 5½s'53 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 1 | Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3 | Phila Co 5s '67 | 92 | 91½ | 92 |
| 39 | Phil Elec 3½s2'67 | 105⅞ | 105¾ | 105⅞ |
| 55 | Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 21¼ | 21 | 21½ |
| 1 | Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | PCC & SL 5s '70A | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 24 | PCC & SL 5s '75 B | 107 | 106⅝ | 107 |
| 2 | Portl Gen El 5s '50 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 9 | Portl Gen E 4½s '60 | 52¾ | 52¼ | 52½ |
| 21 | Postal Tel&Cbs'53 | 21 | 15⅞ | 15½ |
| 5 | StLIM&S 4s R&G '33 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 3 | StLPeo&NW 5s'48 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 9 | St L S F 4½s'78 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 9 | StLSF 4½s'78 ctf st | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 3 | St L S F 4s'50 A | 12⅝ | 12¾ | 12⅝ |
| 10 | St L S F 4s'50 A ct | 11 | 10½ | 10½ |
| 8 | Schulco 6½s'46 A st | 22 | 20¼ | 22 |
| 4 | Seab A L cn 6s'45 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 5 | Sea A L 4s'50 st | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 21 | Sea AL rfg 4s'59 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 2 | Sea-All Fla 6s'35 A ct | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 8 | Shell Un 3½s'51 | 99⅝ | 99¼ | 99⅝ |
| 7 | Skelly Oil 4s'51 | 98½ | 98 | 98½ |
| 41 | Socony V Oil 3½s'50 | 107⅜ | 107 | 107 |
| 18 | So Bel T&T 3¼s'62 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 | So Col Pow 6s'47 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 10 | Sou Pac 4½s'68 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 31 | Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 52 | 50½ | 50⅝ |
| 1 | So Pac 4½s'69 | 52 | 51 | 51½ |
| 9 | So Pac rfg 4s'55 | 75½ | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| 3 | So Pac 3¾s'46 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 24 | So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 66½ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 13 | South Ry 6½s'56 | 53¼ | 52½ | 52½ |
| 26 | South Ry gen 6s'56 | 50 | 49 | 49½ |
| 8 | South Ry cn 5s'94 | 73¼ | 72½ | 73⅛ |
| 26 | South Ry gen 4s'56 | 38 | 37⅞ | 38 |
| 8 | S W Gas & El 4s'60 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 42 | Stand Oil N J 3s'61 | 100⅞ | 100½ | 100⅞ |
| 7 | Studebaker 6s cv '45 | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 1 | Ten El Pow 6s '47 A | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 20 | Tex Corp 3½s'51 | 105½ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 5 | Tex & Pac 5s '80 D | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 6 | Third Ave aj 5s '60 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 2 | Third Ave 4s '60 | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 1 | Tide W Asso 5½s '52 | 100⅞ | 100⅞ | 100⅞ |
| 7 | Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 5 | Tri Continent 5s '53 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 | Union Oil Cal 3½s '52 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 4 | Un Pac 1st 5s 2008 | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ |
| 15 | Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 110¼ | 110¼ | 110¾ |
| 1 | Un Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 1 | Un Pac 3½s '70 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 12 | Un Cig Wh Strs 5s '52 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 4 | U S Rub 5s '47 | 105½ | 105 | 105 |
| 2 | Utah Lt & Tr 5s '44 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 6 | Utah P & L 5s '44 | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83⅝ |
| 13 | Util P & L 5½s '47 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | Util P & L 5s '59 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 | Vanadium 5s '41 | 84½ | 84¾ | 84½ |
| 1 | Vertienl Sug 7s '42 ct | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| | Va El & Pow 4s '55 A | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 9 | Virginian Ry 3¾s '66 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | Walwrth 4s '55 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 | Warner Bros 6s '39 | 75½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 9 | West Pen P 3½s '66 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2 | West Pac 1st 5s '46 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 4 | West Pac 5s '46 asd | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 2 | Western Un 5s '50 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 6 | Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A | 92½ | 92 | 92 |
| 1 | Winston Sale 4s '60 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 28 | Wilson & Co 4s '55 | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 2 | Wis Cen 4s '49 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| 1 | Wis Cen 4s 50&D '36 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 16 | Youngst S&T 4s '61 | 100 | 99¾ | 99⅞ |

**Foreign Bonds**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Akershus 5s '63 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 17 | Argentine 4s '72 Feb | 86¼ | 86 | 86¼ |
| 13 | Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 86 | 86 | 86¼ |
| 23 | Argentine 4½s '71 | 94¾ | 94¼ | 94½ |
| 5 | Australia 5s '55 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 11 | Australia 4½s '56 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100⅝ |
| 3 | Belgium 6s '55 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 3 | Berlin City 6s '58 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| 1 | Berl City El 6½s'51 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 18 | Brazil 6½s '26-57 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 | Brazil 6½s '27-57 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 1 | Brisbane 5s '57 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 28 | Brisbane 5s '58 | 101½

# Small Nations and the League

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HANLEY, Eng., Jan 24—Warning of the serious consequences to themselves if they leave the League of Nations was delivered to small nations by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, in a speech today in this Staffordshire city on the eve of the League Council meeting at which the question of the League's future is to be considered.

The speech was in support of the movement sponsored by the League of Nations Union and International Peace Campaign to boycott Japanese goods as a means of helping China.

Lord Cecil said that diplomatic envoys of Germany and Italy are making representations "to state after state" urging them to leave the League. The campaign, he said, "is not carried out against any particular provision of the Covenant but against the whole conception of the international organization of peace."

People who believe they can convert the Italian and German Governments from the present anti-League attitude by restricting or modifying articles X and XVI of the Covenant are "profoundly mistaken," Lord Cecil declared.

The Italian and German concept of the state, he continued, is "a divine or semi-divine institution which requires absolute submission, moral and intellectual, of all its subjects and therefore keeps its inhabitants in sufficient ignorance and subjection to make them submit to this new form of idolatry."

It is obvious, Lord Cecil added, that "this so-called totalitarian theory makes the intervention of any foreign country or group of countries or any international organization anathema."

Lord Cecil urged the smaller countries to "consider very carefully the recent international history of countries which are wooing them so assiduously." The moment "all effective opposition to aggression is destroyed," he said, "the great military countries will necessarily dominate the scene and it will in the end be the smaller countries which have to pay the price of international anarchy which will thus be restored."

On the subject of the anti-Japanese boycott campaign, Lord Cecil said that "considerable steps" had been taken to establish what he called a "consumers' boycott." A resolution passed by the meeting urged that there should be such extension of this movement "as will convince the British Government of the strength of public opinion on this subject."

# New Zeppelin Ready by April?

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin expert, has expressed determination to complete Germany's newest giant Zeppelin by April and start its maiden voyage to the United States late the next month.

The noted aircraft designer told of plans for a successor in trans-Atlantic air service to the Hindenburg, which burned May 6, 1937, at Lakehurst, N. J.

Dr. Eckener said Germany had stored in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, containers to hold 70,000 cubic meters (2,590,000 cubic feet), of gas which he intended to use for bringing helium from the United States to Friedrichshafen.

The new airship, dimensionally identical with the Hindenburg, is 804 feet long and has a helium capacity of 7,000,000 cubic feet.

Because helium has less lifting capacity than hydrogen, the new ship, to be known as the LZ-130, will be able to carry only 40 passengers, compared with the Hindenburg's 70.

It took some time, he explained, to comply with American regulations for transfer of the containers to Houston, Texas, where they will be sent inland to Amarillo, Texas, the source of helium.

Following the Hindenburg disaster in which 36 were killed at Lakehurst last May, Germany determined to abandon use of inflammable hydrogen and replace it with helium, a non-inflammable gas in which the United States has virtually a world monopoly.

The United States Congress recently relaxed restrictions against helium exports and authorized shipment of 17,900,000 cubic feet to Germany.

# Soviet Refuses To Allow Embassy Visit to Prisoner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Soviet Government has refused, at least temporarily, the United States' request for an Embassy official to see Mrs. Ruth Marie Rubens, under arrest in Russia on suspicion of espionage.

Secretary Hull said he had been informed by that Government that the Soviet internal authorities do not permit the representatives of any foreign country to visit persons in prison in the course of an investigation.

Mr. Hull expected to study the Soviet report over the week end. There is a likelihood that subsequently new instructions will be sent to American Chargé d'Affaires Roy Henderson, in Moscow.

A few days ago Soviet authorities informed American officials that Mrs. Rubens had been detained on suspicion of espionage, after the arrest of a man, presumably her husband, with him she is said to have entered Russia on false passports under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Louis Robinson."

The Soviet statement to Mr. Henderson added that it had been ascertained definitely that Mrs. Rubens entered Russia in possession of a passport in the name of Ruth Norma Robinson. It was stated, however, that the Soviet visa was valid, by which it was understood that, as Mrs. Robinson, she had entered Russia quite openly.

This was regarded here as a mitigating circumstance for Mrs. Rubens. If the visa had been forged as well as the passport falsified, she might have faced serious consequences.

# Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

**New England**

**Boston**—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 6, 13, March 6, 13, April 3, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc) on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**Eastern States**

**Florida**

**Jacksonville**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**New York**

**Brooklyn**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 30.

**New York**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27.

**Pennsylvania**

**Pittsburgh**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Feb. 20, March 20.

**Central States**

**Minnesota**

**Minneapolis**—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**Ohio**

**Cleveland**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Feb. 13, 27, March 13, 27.

**Texas**

**Beaumont**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KPDM, 560kc, on Feb. 6, 20, March 6, 20.

**Mountain States**

**Arizona**

**Phoenix**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOY, 1390kc, on Jan. 30.

**Montana**

**Great Falls**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Feb. 27, March 27.

**Pacific States**

**California**

**Long Beach**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

**Territories**

**Hawaii**

**Honolulu**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

**Canada**

**Ontario**

**Toronto**—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Jan. 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

# Mussolini's Son Leads Italian Flight to Brazil

DAKAR, French West Africa, Jan. 24 (AP)—Three Italian tri-motored planes, with Bruno Mussolini at the controls of one, landed here at 4:10 p. m. (12:10 p. m., E. S. T.) today, completing the first leg of an experimental and propaganda flight from Rome to Rio de Janeiro.

They completed the 2500-mile jump from Rome's Guidonia Military Airport in a little less than 11 hours.

## 52 Planes Head for Hawaii

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan 24 (AP)—Fifty-two Marine Corps planes from Quantico, Va., took off here this afternoon for Miami enroute to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, for winter maneuvers.

## Winner

Dr. G. Lyle Belsley

Honored by Junior Chamber of Commerce of the United States for Public Efficiency Work

# Medal Is Awarded Exponent of Able Public Servants

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—Singled out as the American under 35 who had made the most significant contribution to the "greatest good for the greatest number" in 1937, Dr. G. Lyle Belsley, director of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce here Saturday night.

Dr. Belsley, former personnel director of the Farm Credit Administration, received the diamond-studded medal from Roswell P. Rosengren, of Buffalo, N. Y., President of the Junior Chamber, following a banquet here. Similar dinners, at which local awards were made, were held by 200 local units of the Chamber in 42 states.

The Chamber decided to give the national award to Dr. Belsley because he has "conceived and labored that every payer of taxes may have trained and qualified public servants in return."

Accepting the medal, Dr. Belsley declared that with the increasing demand for additional governmental services, "the success of our economic and political democracy has depended to an ever greater extent upon the efficiency with which the Government is conducted and the degree to which it is responsible to the will of its citizens."

# Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

**By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship**

**Canada**

**British Columbia**

**Vancouver** (joint lecture): Orpheum Theater, 884 Granville Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.

**England**

**London**

**London** (First Church): Gaumont Cinema, King's Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.

**London** (Ninth Church): Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, W. C. 2, 1:10 p. m., Feb. 7.

**South Africa**

**Transvaal**

**Benoni**: Lido Theater, 3 p. m., March 6.
**Boksburg**: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 7.
**Germiston**: March 15.
**Johannesburg** (First Church): Plaza Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 13.
**Johannesburg** (Second Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., March 14.
**Johannesburg** (Third Church): March 10.
**Pretoria** (Second Church): March 8.
**Vereeniging**: evening, March 13.

**Switzerland**

**Zurich** (First Church): Church Building, 8 p. m., Feb. 3. In English.

**United States**

**California**

**Canoga Park** (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Community Church, Jordan and Wyandotte Streets, 8 p. m., February 3.
**Covina**: Covina Grammar School, 3 p. m., January 30.
**Los Angeles** (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., February 3.
**Los Angeles** (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., February 4.
**Los Angeles** (Twenty-seventh Church): Hollywood Theater, 1624 Sunset Boulevard, 11 a. m., February 5.
**San Francisco** (Fourth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., January 30.
**San Francisco** (Tenth Church): Marina Theater, 2141 Chestnut Street, February 1.
**Sausalito**: Central School Auditorium, Caledonia and Litho Streets, 3 p. m., January 30.
**South San Francisco**: Grammar School Auditorium, Grand and Magnolia Avenues, 8 p. m., February 1.

**Colorado**

**Fort Collins**: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 3.

**Connecticut**

**Bridgeport**: Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., February 5.

**Florida**

**Fort Lauderdale**: High School Auditorium 8 p. m., February 1.
**Ocala**: Church Edifice, Third and Watula Streets, 8:15 p. m., February 3.
**St. Augustine**: Arsenal Auditorium, St. Frances and Marine Streets, 8:15 p. m., February 1.
**Sarasota**: Golf Street School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., January 30.
**Tallahassee**: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., February 3.

**Georgia**

**Albany**: Valencia Room, New Albany Hotel 8 p. m., February 4.

**Illinois**

**Chicago** (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1713 Sunnyside Avenue, 8 p. m., February 4.
**Chicago** (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., February 3.
**Chicago** (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., February 4.
**Clinton**: Universalist Church, 300 Block, East Main Street, 8 p. m., February 4.

**Louisiana**

**DeRidder**: Court House, First Street, 3:30 p. m., January 30.

**Maryland**

**College Park** (auspices Society, Hyattsville): Gymnasium, University of Maryland, 3 p. m., January 30.

**Michigan**

**Battle Creek**: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 1.

**Montana**

**Great Falls**: Grand Theater, 113 Third Street, N. 8 p. m., February 1.

**New Jersey**

**Orange**: Church Edifice, 34 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., January 31.
**Red Bank**: The Elks Auditorium, Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., February 1.

**New York**

**Albany**: Capitol Theater, 87 Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., January 30.
**Brooklyn** (Fourth Church): Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue, 4 p. m., February 4.
**New York** (Eighth Church): Church Auditorium, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 4 p. m., February 6.
**New York** (Fifteenth Church): Loew's Inwood Theater, Dyckman Street, 10:30 a. m., February 5.
**Syracuse** (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., February 4.
**White Plains**: Westchester County Center 8:15 p. m., February 3.

**Ohio**

**Canton**: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., entrance on Greenfield Avenue, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.
**Dayton** (First Church): Memorial Hall First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 4.
**Toledo** (First Church): Scott High School Auditorium, Collingwood Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 3.

**Pennsylvania**

**Bethlehem**: Nitschmann Junior High School, Eighth Avenue and West Union Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 31.
**Elkins Park**: Cheltenham High School Auditorium, High School Road and Montgomery Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
**Upper Darby**: Lansdowne Theater, Lansdowne and Baltimore Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 30.
**Wilkinsburg**: Rowland Theater, 913 Wood Street, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 30.

**Rhode Island**

**Pawtucket**: Pawtucket Senior High School Auditorium, Exchange Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 30.

**Texas**

**Dallas** (First Church): Church Edifice, Browder and Cadez Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 30.
**Galveston**: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.

**Virginia**

**Alexandria**: Reed Theater, King Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 30.

**Washington**

**Port Angeles**: Masonic Temple, Lincoln and Seventh, 8 p. m., Feb. 1.
**Seattle** (Joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 3

# Equal Rights Backed By Business Women

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The 1300 clubs of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women are to be swung into line behind the proposal for a Federal equal rights amendment with the announcement of a plan of work by Mrs. Mary T. Denman of Pennsylvania, national legislative chairman.

The last convention of the organization voted unanimously to endorse the amendment and Mrs. Denman is now sending out a plan of work with a two-fold purpose, to build public opinion for the passage of the amendment by Congress and to discover what changes will be necessary in State laws to make the Federal amendment effective, when and if ratified.

State presidents are asked to undertake a survey of differences in the present status of men and women under local laws and to familiarise themselves with the effects of the equal rights amendment in their states in industrial and legal relationships, wage and hour laws, contractual and property laws, guardianship of children, marriage and divorce, and other questions in which states exercise traditional legal jurisdiction.

## Eden a U. S. 'Citizen'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EDENTON, N. C.—Anthony Eden, British Cabinet member and a descendant of Royal Governor Charles Eden, who served here in the early days of the eighteenth century and for whom this town was named, has been named an honorary citizen of Edenton, and has promised to come here on his first visit to America.

# Grant of $500,000 Is Made to Study Crops in Industry

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Farm chemurgic research "comes of age," it is felt, with establishment of a $500,000 trust endowment fund for this activity at Michigan State College here. The grant, which comes from the Rackham Foundation, was announced here at the college and also through the Farm Chemurgic Council headquarters at Dearborn.

Dr. Robert S. Shaw, president of the college, says the fund will be used, according to tentative plans, in a study of the development of industrial uses for farm crops.

The college hopes, he says, "to use some of the best trained men in both basic and applied science for finding entirely new and constructive uses for products of the farm. Such uses will provide the farmer with new markets and in turn bring about new work for labor and new activities in industry."

Farm chemurgy received its chief impetus from Henry Ford, who saw in his own industrial experiences an opportunity for greater co-ordination of agriculture, industry, and science. New markets for agricultural products, many of them now only wasted, and cheaper and better industrial materials, and at the same time a possible co-ordination of the social phases of farm and industrial life, were seen in this new movement.

## *Even Emily Post Spills the Berries*

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Mrs. Emily Post, arbiter of etiquette—of all people—has spilled something on the tablecloth.

And of all places, it had to happen at a dinner of the Gourmet Society, which includes some of New York's fanciest feeders.

And of all things, Mrs. Post had to spill not cowpeas or potlikker but Swedish lingenberries (mountain cranberries to us).

And to make matters as bad as possible, the subject of the day's after-dinner speeches was "Table Manners."

As the cranberry blot deepened on Mrs. Post's escutcheon—and the Hotel St. George's tablecloth—J. George Frederick, President of the Society, gallantly suggested that maybe her elbow had been jiggled by a careless waiter.

But the author of "Etiquette" spurned the gesture. "People," she said, "generally think I'm made of tin, a sort of mechanical robot, but it's not so."

And with a smile and a remark that "nobody need ever be afraid of me in the future," she propped her elbows on the table again.

## Heads N. Y. Harvard Club

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—Frederick R. Martin, formerly general manager of the Associated Press and now a director of D. Appleton-Century Company, Inc., is the new president of the Harvard Club of New York. Mr. Martin was elected unanimously at the club's annual meeting on Jan. 20. Before joining the Associated Press as assistant general manager in 1912, Mr. Martin was for 14 years editor of the Providence (R. I.) Journal.

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information*

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED—Why not be independent? "You can by the Mutual Plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality, laboratory tested dress fabrics, women's and children's up-to-date wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You can earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. A limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our products. Write today for full details.
MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1150, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

**WANTED**

WANTED, IDEAS—If you have an idea for a wooden toy, novelty, or gadget that you think would sell, send it to us; we will pay liberally for any such ideas that we use.
WALPOLE WOODWORKERS
767 East Street Walpole, Mass.

# Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**CORSETIERES**

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

**DANCING**

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
18 West 67th St., New York City—Toe, tap, creative, modern and ballroom; correct posture

**DRESSMAKING**

TORONTO, ONT.—Florence Mitchell, designer and copyist of better dresses. 1100 Dufferin St. LA. 1233

**FOLDING CHAIRS**

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIberty 8077 Pettingill & Pear 27 Summer St., Boston, Mass

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3633.

**FURNITURE FOR SALE**

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 90th St., N. Y. C.

**HELP WANTED**

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Young man or woman, junior accountant or stenographer-bookkeeper; may be temporary; Christian Scientist preferred. ALVIN C. HIRSCH, C. P. A., 11 Park Place, BArclay 7-3100.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 133 Washington St., Boston

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Clogged Sewers Opened or No Charge. No Digging
Roto Rooter Machine, Cambridge, Mass. Kir. 7752

MONTREAL—Beresford Reg'd. Dressmaking. Emergency alterations. Ladies' Tailoring. Curtains and slipcovers. 1471 Guy St. WE. 1433.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

A MOVE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE H. STEVENS Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

# Local Classified

**United States and Canada**

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Department of Public Utilities
167 State House, Boston
(D.P.U. 5383) January 19, 1938
CITY OF BOSTON, Transit Department

Department of Public Utilities
167 State House
Boston, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen:

This Department is proceeding with the construction of the Huntington Avenue Subway, authorized by Chapter 366 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1933, Part II, as amended by Chapter 159 of the Acts of 1937, in accordance with Transit Department Plan No. 17798, approved by your Department under your order D. F. U. 5383, dated June 3, 1937.

It is now proposed to alter this plan in accordance with Transit Department Plan No. 17903, entitled "City of Boston—Transit Department—Plan showing location Huntington Ave. Subway—Authorized by Chapter 366 of 1933 as amended—Revised January 1938." Such plan is enclosed, and your approval thereof, as required by section 7 of said Chapter 366 of 1933, is respectfully requested.

Very truly yours,
January 10, 1938. (signed) T. F. SULLIVAN
Chairman.

Upon the foregoing petition, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will hold a public hearing at its hearing-room, 166 State House, Boston, on Tuesday, January 25, 1938, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Department,
ALLAN BROOKS,
Administrative Secretary.

**ROOMS TO LET**

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, furnished room, use of kitchen, laundry, parking; woman only. 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dupont Circle, 1739 P St.—Single room, $5 weekly; double room, $3.50 each; also furnished apartments, $40, $50 monthly; instantaneous hot water.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room in exclusive apartment downtown overlooking Connecticut Ave.; lady preferred. National 2266, Ex 412A; $27.50 monthly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1357 Perry Pl., N. W.—Sunny room, near bath, private home, ½ block from 14th St. Adams 4027.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

EXPERIENCED men's wear buyer or salesman desires position; best references. ALBERT WEINBERG, 1675 Walton Ave., N. Y. C.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

Singers Wanted Choral Society
May Festival
Tuesday evenings 2 hr. rehearsals at 75c
Apply ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9739
New York City

**WANTED TO BUY**

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

## *DIST. OF COLUMBIA*

**WASHINGTON**

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPROVED
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
1343 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1758 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MILDRED'S SMART SHOP
DRESSES
12 to 44 — also half sizes
MILLINERY
All hats $1.95 — none higher
1770 COLUMBIA ROAD, Adams 5047
Open Evenings

## *MAINE*

**BANGOR**

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
*Free Delivery Service*
49 Pickering Square

**LEWISTON**

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
*Shoes for Women*
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
*FRED C. McKENNEY*
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 4780

**PORTLAND**

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-4547
7 to 17 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINE JEWELRY and WATCH REPAIRING
J. A. Merrill & Co., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
Willard F. Keith Albion Keith

Anita Files
*HAT SHOP*
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

## *MAINE*

**PORTLAND**
(Continued)

A Modern Mounting
will make an old Piece of Jewelry attractive and useful
*Many years' experience in this work enables us to give advice and suggestions.*
Carter Brothers Co.
*Jewelers*
PORTLAND, ME.

THE GOWN SHOP
A new feature of this store . . . a smart shop in which to shop for exclusive and smart afternoon and evening fashions for misses and women. We cordially invite your inspection.
$16.95 to $89.95
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

STATIONERY
100 Large Single Sheets, 75 Envelopes } 1.00
200 Small Single Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
100 Folded Sheets, 100 Envelopes } 1.00
with name and address stamped free
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
PORTLAND, ME.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
530-534 Congress St
599 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call

## *NEW HAMPSHIRE*

**CONCORD**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
*at Lower Prices*

**DOVER**

*Oil Heat Marches On!*
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

*Jim's Service Station*
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES—SERVICE
At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 57
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication

**MANCHESTER**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M daily.
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Specials
G. E. Super Matic Electric Iron $3.98
Antiseptic Toilet Tissue, 20 rolls 1.00
Mop Pail and Wringer ..... 1.29
Electric Fuse Plugs .....5 for 10c
Rubber Floor Mats ..... .19
*And Many, Many Others*
Manchester Hardware Co.
Elm Street

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal, Wood, Coke — New England Coke — Farm Machinery, Feed Store, Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

*As usual we are Ready for You Holiday Shoppers*
Beautiful Lamps — Unusual Electric Appliances. We'll be looking for you and glad to help you.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm street Phone 667

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
*Remodeling and Restyling*
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

INSURANCE?
*All Kinds!*
Come In, I Will Gladly Explain
ROBERT S. PERKINS
1178 ELM STREET

*Last Week!*
JANUARY SALE
Don't miss it—Savings to ½ Regular Value.
JAMES W. HILL CO.
DYER & CHIPMAN
*Druggists*
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
*Your Patronage Solicited*
TELEPHONE 6880

If it's a Musical Instrument or Music we have it.
YOUR MUSIC STORE
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

**EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

## *NEW HAMPSHIRE*

**MANCHESTER**
(Continued)

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Pre-Inventory Clearances in All Departments
Offering
Extraordinary Savings!

**NASHUA**

*Men's Fine Clothing*
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

## *RHODE ISLAND*

**NEWPORT**

*Order Your Milk Delivered in Cream Tops. It Costs No More.*
AQUIDNECK - ISLAND CREAMERY
8 ALBRO PLACE Tel. 1068

SMITH'S
*CANDY SHOP*
*Formerly Jackson's*
Page & Shaw Candies
168 Thames Street Tel. 3223

CHASE & CHASE
Book and Stationery Store
*Books, Stationery, Pictures, Framing*
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Card Engraving and Die Stamping
202 THAMES STREET Tel. 304

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Burning Oils
Super-Shell
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

EDWARD C. WALSH
*Houseware*
China and Glass Gift Furniture
Stove Repairs Furniture Rugs
30-32 MARLBOROUGH STREET
Telephone 758

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St and 38 Washington Sq.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

**PROVIDENCE**

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House St. GAspee 4660

**WICKFORD**

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
*Spotless Rest Rooms*
Dock and Water Front Service
*"At the Bridge"* Wickford, R. I.

## *VERMONT*

**BRATTLEBORO**

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

## *VIRGINIA*

**NEWPORT NEWS**

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Ave.
JANUARY SALES
Will Bring Great Savings
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

**NORFOLK**

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

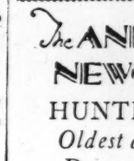
## *VIRGINIA*

**NORFOLK**
(Continued)

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis
Granby Street, Corner Main

**RICHMOND**

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
*for Men*
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
*for Women*
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
BROOKS SHOE STORE
(4 doors west of Byrd Theatre)



Daniel Green
Leisure Footwear
*"The Nicest Gift of All"*

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. 823 13th St., N. W.
Norfolk, Va. Washington, D. C.
*Excellent Food at Moderate Prices*

**ROANOKE**

Clover
MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
*Attend Our Early Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.*
MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
*"At Memorial Bridge"*
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

## *WEST VIRGINIA*

**HUNTINGTON**

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
*Oldest and Largest Department Store*
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

THE STYLE SHOP
*Snappy Stylish Smart*
COATS ● DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

## Canada

**CALGARY**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Hudson's Bay Company
● Stoves ● Furniture
● Electrical Appliances

*Everything for the Home at "The BAY"*

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
*Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers*
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
*"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"*
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
*Hail Driver or Phone M 4080*
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
*"Union" Is Strength*

**EDMONTON**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

## ALBERTA

### EDMONTON (Continued)

**JOHNSTONE WALKERS**

*wishes to*

Thank Readers

*of The*

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

for their Liberal Patronage during the past year . . . and trust the store will be favored with a fair share in the year we have just entered.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

★

*We take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their patronage during 1937 — and we hope that you will find that it will pay you to*

Follow that Good Old Western Custom, and Trade with the "BAY" DURING 1938

*Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store*

Quality Shoes That Are New

*X-Ray fitting on all purchases.*

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

**Dowtown Prices At Your Door**

SAFEWAY STORES

DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

## MANITOBA

### WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS

Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street

Phone 37-222

WINNIPEG, MAN.

ST. BONIFACE CREAMERY

MILK · CREAM · BUTTER

Phone 201-114

A. W. BUTLER, *Sales Manager*

Shoes from AFFLECKS

Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes

Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT

319 Portage Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores

Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

## MANITOBA

### WINNIPEG (Continued)

*Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders*

Hudson's Bay Company

## ONTARIO

### HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Province-Wide Distribution**

*Everyone's Friend*

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

*Also*

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

*We Aim to Be Worthy*

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ROBINSON'S

*is Hamilton headquarters for*

NU-BACK CORSETS

the foundation garments that will put you in fine shape for the year 1938.

Front-lace corsets, side-hook girdles and corselettes with the special two-piece back that prevents riding up or binding.

$3.95

The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

MORRIS

Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.

LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.

97 KING STREET EAST

Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

### LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

*Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.*

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

*Phone our Service Stations*

re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson

*Quality Meats, Provisions*

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas .....Met 7 11
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

Ford

50 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."

147 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1179

PARKLEY CLOTHES

Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.

*Sold by*

CUMMING

*The Clothier*

LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

HARRY PEEL

*Furrier*

Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear

MODERN COLD STORAGE

532 Richmond Street Met. 478

Opposite Christian Science church

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

*Try Our Thrifty Service*

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

587 Richmond Street Met 5100

## ONTARIO

### LONDON (Continued)

Smallman & Ingram Limited

*Western Ontario's Big Department Store*

for Prompt, Courteous Service

### OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

THE OTTAWA EVENING CITIZEN

*The Citizen aims to be an independent clean newspaper for the home, devoted to public service.*

PRODUCERS DAIRY

MILK CREAM ICE CREAM BUTTER

*Phone 2-4281*

The label of good shopping value

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft

Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.

110-112 SPARKS STREET

Maxwell's Hairdressers

133 Sparks Street 2-3773

78 Bank Street 2-4702

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

### TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1ter 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

NEVILLE FOOD SHOP

Fresh choice groceries and meats at moderate prices. Prompt attention given to phone orders. We Deliver.

2330 Queen St., E. HO. 0170

*"Character Clothes for Women"*

Ira Berg Limited

1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

*Miss Puritan Says:*

Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

202 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED

FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH

*Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin*

Dupont Street at Davenport

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED

Richer and Better Dairy Products

Phone

Head Office OR. 1148 North End MO. 1179

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS HOTPOINT STOVES

Mills & Hadwin Limited

5147 YONGE ST. MO. 4348

*16 Years' Continuous Service*

## ONTARIO

### TORONTO (Continued)

• FRESH CURTAINS •

Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.

Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

*Always Ask for*

CANADA BREAD

*"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"*

HELEN SIMPSON

*Flowers*

2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.

MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

*Try Our*

HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES

PURITY BREAD

Limited WA. 1844

*Your Patronage Is Solicited*

DOAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

*Good Shoes for All Occasions*

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

### WINDSOR

McKillops' Scotch Bakery

1442 Wyandotte St. E

569 Ouellette Ave.

WINDSOR, ONT.

Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP *Morgan's*

*When in Montreal*

A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING *for EVERYTHING*

DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS

FRONTENAC 6351

Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

Semi-Annual Sale

$5.95 to $8.95

Cantilever Shoes

1173 St. Catherine W. MA. 3995

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

*Use the Phone—We Deliver*

COAL FUEL OIL * DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

*Moderately Priced*

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal Phone: LAncaster 7438

Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

FUR COATS

*Inspection Invited*

JAY WOLFE, INC.

MANUFACTURING FURRIERS.

Lancaster 2029-2029 1182 Phillips Square

## QUEBEC

### MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

A Step Nearer Spring With SUITS

Wear one now under your fur coat, and later in the Easter Parade! Of fine worsteds, twills and flannels . . . 19.95, 29.95, 35.

Simpson's

Third Floor

## SASKATCHEWAN

### REGINA

VOGUE Beauty Shop

A. S. Andree

*Manager*

1836 SCARTH PHONE 6771

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

H. OATES, Mgr.

Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-date Electrical Store

1816 Scarth Street Regina

### SASKATOON

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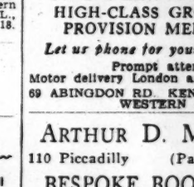

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### When Is a Trust?

CONVICTION of sixteen of the largest oil companies in the United States and thirty of their officials on charges of conspiracy to fix gasoline prices does much to dispel the assumption that the federal anti-trust laws cannot be enforced. Attorney General Homer Cummings said in his recent annual report, "Obviously the statute in its present form is not adequate for the purpose of dealing with the many ramifications of the problem," and recommended a comprehensive study to provide needed legislation.

His recommendation can still be endorsed, for in the light of the present case business men will know less than ever what they can do and what they must not do in conformity with the vague enjoinder against any "contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade." For the defense offered by the oil company executives in this instance was the very plausible one that they had been doing merely what the Government, under NRA and the Petroleum Administration, had encouraged them, even asked them, to do.

That is, they were supporting the market for gasoline by making through a pool moderate purchases of that commodity from small and distressed producers. It is charged that this, in turn, raised the price at which they were able to sell a much larger volume of their own production and narrowed the margin of independent distributors. However this may be, the crime of the oil companies apparently consists of the fact that they continued for some months after the expiration of NRA the identical practices which had been approved and fostered under NRA, but which were considered no crime so long as the Government had a hand in the proceedings.

This becomes important in view of the intention expressed by President Roosevelt to send to Congress soon a special message recommending new legislation for the control of monopoly. Will that legislation be of the dragnet kind, widening the already loose definitions of unfair trade practices until the Department of Justice may practically pick its culprits and wink at others? Or will it permit the heads of an industry to gather around a table, estimate demand for their product and report current selling prices, so long as a representative of the Government is party to their councils?

The first of these courses is obviously undesirable and unfair. The great difficulty with the anti-trust laws in the nearly fifty years since the passage of the original Sherman Act has been the uncertainty of their provisions and the inability of the business man, even with good legal advice, to tell just when he was crossing the line of their criminal penalties.

The second course, that of governmental oversight or participation in business planning has something to commend it as a protection to the consumer's interests. But this protection, as has often been seen, is a shadowy and unreliable one. It may vary widely from one political administration to another. Or it may prove merely an ineffective form in an administration nominally committed to the popular interests. If the gasoline buying program of the oil companies was inimical to the consumer after NRA, it cannot have been particularly friendly to him under that aegis.

On the other hand, if it was a patriotic and public spirited undertaking during NRA, just how did it become a heinous crime overnight? There may be legal explanations and distinctions but they are rather fine-spun for the business man. What he would like is something specific on which he can depend as a definition of what practices are "in restraint of trade" and what practices are admissible.

A revision of anti-trust laws along this line would find many supporters among business men and business lawyers as well as among liberal adherents of the New Deal. Arthur Krock in the New York Times has pointed out that no one defends monopolistic practices as such, that the problem is to define and segregate them and that business spokesmen would welcome studied action in this direction.

Charles Wesley Dunn of the New York city bar, addressing the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America recently, pointed out that the lack of definition of key terms, such as "monopolize," had left the definition and application of these terms to judges and juries, case by case, with resultant criticisms of "judge-made law" and variableness in the action of juries. He did not assume, therefore, that revision of the anti-trust laws is necessarily a move against business.

If made with careful inquiry and an intent to define more specifically instead of more loosely the practices that are permissible and those that are not permissible, such legislation can be wholesome and genuinely friendly in the long run to legitimate business of all sorts.

### A "Transition" Government?

RATHER like the wolf's welcome to Little Red Riding Hood was the French Chamber of Deputies' vote of confidence for the new Chautemps Cabinet. The 502-to-1 smile did not conceal, indeed rather revealed, the sharp teeth waiting for the new Cabinet at the first moment an issue of political significance arises.

The 502 deputies who voted for that Cabinet Friday night will find probably no other question on which they can even momentarily vote together. They represent all shades of French opinion, and what other country today has more shades or more widely separated extremes?

With the support of the Socialists, Premier Chautemps could command a thin majority in the Chamber. But for that support he is dependent on former Premier Blum's ability to keep his own party in line. That will not be an easy feat. To save the franc without rigid currency control, Premier Chautemps will have to pursue a policy of national retrenchment. Retrenchment, it seems, can become a reality only at the expense of social legislation, and this legislation is so dear to the Socialists that M. Blum's followers would have preferred control of the currency.

The ever-present possibility of desertion by his half-hearted Socialist supporters would tend to drive Premier Chautemps Rightwards, if his Cabinet were to endure. He would have to make increasing concessions to the more conservative elements of French opinion and would have to do so without entirely alienating the Popular Front. It appears a forlorn hope, and one which Radical Socialist Chautemps holds not too fondly anyhow. He himself is quoted as feeling that the new Chautemps Government is merely a transitional one.

### Reverse Side of the Irish Coin

WITH the return of Eamon de Valera to Dublin, the first phase has been completed in the negotiations for a political and economic agreement between Eire and England. The friendly atmosphere which prevailed indicates the changed temper of the times. But it would be idle to assume that anything approaching an accord on the main issue is near. That issue is the unity of the North and South. It is the issue with which Mr. de Valera is chiefly concerned, for without an end to partition a complete understanding is impossible.

What, then, are the obstacles to unity? First, there are religious differences. Second, sentimental ties. Third, and by no means least important, economic considerations. Not considerations such as the coal-cattle agreement, affecting the South alone, but questions of wider import bearing on the trade of the North.

Ulster now enjoys free access to English markets. No tariff barrier checks the flow of trade. The North exists in as complete immunity from restrictions as any other part of the United Kingdom. With the South, the situation is different. A special customs duty is imposed on Southern Irish goods entering English ports. If the North agreed to unite with the South, what assurance would it have that its trade advantages would not at some future date be sacrificed by a state in which its interests were represented by a minority vote?

Here, then, is Ulster's problem. With this vital question is bound up the future of the linen mills, of the shipyards which have brought fame to Belfast, and of the small farms that dot the countryside and give strength to the industries of the North.

This constitutes the reverse side of the coin. And to overlook or ignore it is to see but one half of the picture.

### Propagandizing Disease

THE principal feature of a recent March of Time is entitled "The Human Heart." After a lengthy and graphic picturization of cardiac disorders, the editorial reel points out that with the aid of the American Heart Association, a national campaign has been launched to reduce fatalities believed to arise from defects in this organ.

In view of the avowed purpose of the cinematic study—to enlighten the public and thereby to stamp out disease—the discerning comment of W. Ward Marsh in the Cleveland Plain Dealer deserves quoting. After questioning the advisability of stressing "a subject so dangerous, to an already nerve-wracked public," Mr. Marsh observes:

> In this day when all of us are too inclined to "watch" our stomachs and hearts and other organs which will not function when worried over, the sequences dealing with the difficulties found in the adult heart could be presented . . . with a view of decreasing worries about this vital organ. The sound, via the microphone, of the healthy and the damaged hearts, may have all of us "listening" before the week is over! Heaven forbid!

However worthy the intent of such a film, the audience is left with a more vivid and lasting impression of supposed symptoms than of cures. And any benefit accruing from such a study is far outweighed by the fear which it arouses among spectators.

Jules Romains once created an audacious farcical quack by the name of Dr. Knock who put half a village into bed by showing it pictures of disordered organs. This monstrous medico went on the theory that "the only healthy people are those who don't know they are sick." The films adopt a hazardous method when they attempt to combat disease by vivid pictorialization of it.

### Winter, Currier and Ives Style

Courtesy, The Old Print Shop, New York

## Ice Harvest

FOR this past month, since first the ponds skimmed over, we have looked forward to this. There have been warm spells and cold; the white snow butterflies have swarmed, and then winter rains have sheathed the trees in Venetian glass. But steadily on our ponds the ice has built up, and when, four days ago, the weather settled to steady cold, we knew that our winter crop ripened. This morning the Rossini boys began cutting ice on North Pond.

All day yesterday Peter Rossini's truck shuttled over the level surface, scraping and piling back the snow. This morning, long before dawn, Joe's sons were out with their sledded power saw, lining off the field. To and fro and crosswise went their glittering fountain of chips. By red sunrise they had cleared a narrow channel to the runway, at a right angle had started a wider canal toward the ice field. Now the crew drifted in, men in blue overalls and thick gloves, rubbing ears and noses. They joked, yawned, laughed as the first cakes were barred out. A tractor sputtered and settled to a steady drone; the endless double chain with its oak crossbars started its clanking round. The winter harvest was on.

All morning long a steady white stream pours from the pond to the square, weathered houses. In the windless afternoon, children from school flock like sparrows about the canal, cluster at the long doors of the houses. Pete shouts, and they scatter—to gather again, like sparrows, down the pond where the rectangle of still, black water grows slowly.

* * *

Over this white checkerboard rules Jesse Phipps. A selectman, a house builder, just for this he's postponed his annual trip to Florida. Miss the fun? Not much! Neptunelike, he leans on his iron trident while Lars Gunnarson rises and bends like a toy automaton as the long blade of his cross-handled saw bites the ice. They pole out one row of fifteen cakes; Lars saws the other end of the field. Across it goes Jesse, driving down the trident at every step; he comes back, and the long crack deepens and widens. Black water bubbles, and slowly this ninety-ton float moves as they set pikes to it.

"Sort of a shame," drawls Jesse, "to take the roof away from the fish. You s'pose they like it, Lars?"

Lars grins, ponders the question. They ride the great float to the canal, and Jesse splits it into rafts, three cakes by fifteen. The canal filled, they plod back up the white pond. Tim Flaherty poles the rafts forward. A long plank bridges the canal; from it Jus Sawyer drives down, once, with his double-bladed bar as the raft noses beneath him. Three cakes float free, and Paul Carter poles them into the runway. Joe Rossini's oldest boy drives twice with his bar. Now each cake floats free, and like white sheep they nose into the runway, crowding and nuzzling. The endless chain clanks slowly, dips, emerges dripping. Frankie Mack poles the cakes forward. The crossbars take them and, diamond-clear, striated by bubbles showing each night's freezing, up the runway climb the squared cakes in endless procession. A double crunch, and snow-ice is planed off. Like sheep freed from the shearer they flirt their tails, rumble down the long, sloping runways, vanish in the ice house.

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They are filling two bays today. On the runway Art Vernon lets the first cake pass, shunts the second down the wet ramp. At the foot, Bill Honey hooks his pike deep, braces himself, swings it in an arc. Pikes seize it, slide it into place. Bill's brother Steve swings the next, to the left. That is stowed. Slowly the level builds up as the cakes rumble and thud gently into place; there wells from the floor a deep, blue-white light. The rumble is quiet while they raise the run. Then it takes up again, and tier by tier the houses fill, square by square the dark rectangle of open water grows.

The bonfire of sunset fades, and in the west a first star wings. Jesse and Lars ride the day's last float down. Already a tracery of new ice builds out its spars across this open pool. Lars chuckles.

"You s'pose," he ponders solemnly, "dose fish care if she rains? Hah? Dey get new roof pret' quick, anyway. We find good use for dis one, next Augoost!"

D. C.

## The Wide Horizon

### This "Moral Climate"

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is fond of saying that there has been a change in the moral climate of the United States, and certainly everybody hopes he is right, though there may be much dispute over the definition of terms. But the best way of describing what has been happening between the President and business for the last few weeks is to say that there has been a visible change in the moral air-conditioning of the White House. Perhaps, too, there is a change in the attitude with which business men now come to Washington.

To newspaper men who have watched President Roosevelt's visitors come and go for the last five years, the change is striking enough. The mere fact that the industrial leaders of the country come here, spend hours in conference with the President, and come out to issue statements saying that they are making good progress in understanding one another, is sufficient indication of the changing weather in the national Administration, and in business, too.

And that is about the most sweeping generalization you can draw from this successions of visits. It is far too much to say that the President and business now see eye-to-eye; too much to say that any real framework for the future like N. R. A. is being worked out. The basic fact is that both the President and business have come to realize that their mutual hostility was leading straight to ruin. It penetrated to both sides that the only way out of the recession was to make an armistice or a peace. An armistice has been negotiated, and not even flags of truce are necessary when men like Edsel Ford and Thomas P. Lamont and Ernest T. Weir occupy the comfortable leather chairs carried from the cabinet room into the President's office.

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The Business Advisory Council has been somewhat scorned and unhappy in its years of existence. In the first place, the Department of Commerce was the stepchild of this Administration, suffering in part because it was Mr. Hoover's special pride. And the Business Advisory Council took form under the Commerce Department, with the dubiously valued blessing of Secretary Roper. The cynical way to refer to the council—until last week—was as "Uncle Dan's stooges."

But the council plugged ahead. Its fifty members got to know one another and understand one another, and they present together the most progressive and enlightened composite view of American business thus far obtainable. So when they went to the White House on Wednesday and presented a tactful but strong memorandum objecting calmly to a number of New Deal policies, their views were received with new respect. W. Averill Harriman, long a friend and sympathizer of the President, delivered the memorandum and could not be accused of blind hostility or narrowness. Thus the criticisms of this group were at once the most comprehensive and impressive that have been received at the White House.

But the best laboratory example of the technique the President hopes to apply to business problems was in his conference with the automobile leaders. Here he had a specific complaint: "Overselling" and bad financing methods; and, a specific objective: more stable employment in the business. The conferees agreed heartily with him. They went back to Michigan pledged to do something about it, and the Governor of Michigan—present at the conference—has some bills to introduce to his Legislature intended to remove the most glaring of the evils.

Here the President served as a coordinator. He brought the usually hostile Ford interests and other leading automobile manufacturers together, and while the conference was necessarily general in scope and not concrete in decisions, nevertheless it did focus the industry's problems.

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Of course, this technique seems on the surface to be headed directly away from the anti-monopoly campaign which has been getting under way in recent months. But, like so many other New Deal ventures, the inconsistency may be more apparent than real. It is possible to promote proper consultation within industries, for the handling of common problems, and yet insist relentlessly that the co-operation shall not go so far as price-fixing and other monopolistic practices.

In various other respects, the Administration's position has strengthened in the last week. The anti-lynching filibuster is dragging on toward its inevitable end: shelving of the bill. The House has done yeoman work (with an eye to getting home for the elections which all members must face) by passing three departmental supply bills earlier than a single one was passed last year.

And, perhaps most notable of all, the Administration's position in the courts has got much firmer. The price-fixing case was won against the oil companies in Wisconsin—there will be endless appeals, it seems probable, but an early victory helps morale for the long pull. Finally, and of the greatest importance, the T. V. A. was declared constitutional by a three-judge Federal Court in Chattanooga. Now the Administration's power program can go ahead at its own speed, and it becomes doubly important for a choice to be made between conciliation with the existing power companies in affected areas or their relentless extermination.

Here, again, we need to define terms, and perhaps a clear explanation of what the Administration intends to do would remove misunderstandings. Stuart Chase's book, "The Tyranny of Words," is just out; it is precisely to avoid misunderstandings based on words and slogans that the President is now holding his conferences with business leaders. And clearly some progress is being made. Soon, perhaps, we shall know how much or little.

## China Advances—*Book News of the Day*

THE INVASION OF CHINA BY THE WESTERN WORLD, by E. R. Hughes (London: A. & C. Black. 15s.), is an interesting and timely book written by a scholar with knowledge of China, sympathy for her people and understanding of her problems. Dr. Hughes has spent a large part of his life in China, and has lived in a rural district in the interior as well as in the cities. He is the present Reader in Chinese Religion and Philosophy at Oxford University.

His historical introduction not only gives an account of Western aggression in China in the nineteenth century, but deals with earlier Western influence, in particular that of the Franciscan and Dominican Orders, and that of the Jesuits before China was secluded from foreign influence under the Manchus. The quarrels among the Christian sects, and the Pope's claim in the seventeenth century to authority over Chinese subjects, deprived Christianity in Chinese eyes of its standing as a universal religion. It became suspect as an essentially alien force masking political aims. This view was strengthened when the Protestant missionaries arrived in the nineteenth century under the protection of the guns of their governments. The Chinese came to regard Christianity as a religion of conquest.

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Gradually a change came about on both sides. The missionaries, after the Nationalist Revolution, came to recognize that their residence in China must be regarded not as a right under the Treaties but as a privilege. The Chinese began to understand that not all foreigners came to China to exploit them and that there were elements of good as well as evil in the civilization of the West.

Dr. Hughes emphasizes how the Chinese mind "when presented with a whole new world of political experience can retain its initiative and derive inspiration." He shows that the general reaction was at first antagonistic, and then over-receptive, of Western theories; and how admiration for the West turned to cynical antagonism when the moral sense of the Chinese had been outraged by the large-scale slaughter of the World War and by the sacrifice of China's interests to Japan at Versailles.

The attraction of Western civilization to the best minds of China had been that it opened a vision of a world civilization. But after the war the idea spread that the bourgeois countries of the West had not said the last word in political wisdom, and that the Chinese must find a way to set up political machinery subservient to the social and economic needs of the time. This opened the way for a time to Soviet Russian influence and gave an impetus to the campaign of the Kuomintang to save the country from both Chinese and foreign oppressors.

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Perhaps China's suffering from her contact with the West has had compensations. In Japan freedom of thought has never been permissible since she saved herself from China's fate by adopting Western technique and armaments and by establishing an autocratic government; national unity and strength have been paid for by the perpetuation of old superstitions and the invention of new ones. She has no real understanding of either Western or Chinese values and has evolved no indigenous civilization. But in China the collapse of the old government and of the old ways of life and thought, combined with free access to the storehouse of Western learning of all kinds, although it first brought disintegration, is now leading to a new culture with its roots in both Chinese and Western thought and experience. The Chinese are modern, yet with their own peculiar heritage to temper the destructiveness of Western civilization.

F. U.

### The Lyric Trees

The lyric trees, their names evoke
  Sunbeams and dappled shades
  Of Sierras and Cascades,
Pine of Soledad, Balm of Gilead,
Port Orford Cedar, Alvord Oak,
  They sing the folksongs of the breeze,
  The lilting, lyric names of trees.
Green names around the tongue to twine,
  That taste of scented glades
  Of Sierras and Cascades,
Sequoia, Cat's Claw, Incense Cedar,
Joshua Tree and Sugar Pine,
  Distilling mists of summer seas,
  The singing gamut of the trees.
Trees of Olympus, throne of Zeus,
  Towering, pointed blades
  Of Sierras and Cascades,
Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock,
Red Cedar, Balsam, Sitka Spruce,
  Doomed to die by men's decrees,
  Their fate upon the Senate's knees,
  Mighty, soaring, timeless trees.

ROSALIE EDGE

## Arms and the Japanese People

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ten years' residence in Japan has given me the opportunity to know that "other" Japan which does not often get into the news these days, the Japan of culture and courtesy, of frugality and self-control, of intense loyalty to their long past, and of growing interest in world affairs and of sincere desire for world peace.

We can understand *that* Japan better when we remember that they are but one short generation away from a feudal order of life, in which obedience to authority was the great virtue; and individual thinking and protest on the part of the common people the great sin, paid for often by the loss of one's head.

It is small wonder they have submitted to the noisy militarism thus far. For it has appealed to them under the double authority of defending the Imperial prerogatives in a world swinging toward democracy and even Communism, and the necessary expansion of a too-rapidly industrialized social order. On both these appeals, I believe, the military party is losing ground.

And may I add a word as to the importance of the shooting affray of March, 1936? The intention of the military party was to set up a dictatorship under the sanction of the Emperor. The man they had in mind was General Araki, who as War Minister had previously expressed his ambitions in that direction. But the appointment as Premier was given instead to the *least aggressive* of the possible candidates.

This means that the Imperial Household Department, probably the Emperor himself, was throwing the Imperial influence just as far as possible to the side of moderation and peace. In Japan, that means much more than the choice of the one man or the other for the post. It means that the common people can, almost for the first time, separate the issues, and show their loyalty to the Emperor in other ways than by complete support of the entire aggressive military program. Psychologically, this is a most important factor in the situation today.

Consciousness of this has come and will come but slowly. And it is unfortunate that the present criticism of Japan by the rest of the world, resulting in the alliance with Germany and Italy, is playing directly into the hands of the militarists in Japan. The solution can come in the long run only as we all see and understand the real problems of the Japanese people, and make some sympathetic effort to help them meet their needs in other than military ways.

Middleford, N. Y. CLIFFORD R. STETSON

### Yes—"Ding Dong Bells for Cats"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the front page of a recent Monitor appears a story captioned "Ding Dong Bells for the Cats." In this item the question is raised: "Did anybody ever bell a cat?" I happen to know of two persons who have belled their cats: one, our cat, with one bell; the other, a neighbor's cat with two bells, real tinklers. And the cats take kindly to them, "no howl" from them at all. But one bell does not seem to accomplish its mission with our very agile gray tiger, for even yet we find pathetic little clusters of feathers on the grass. But I understand that two bells work fine—the birds and the cat live together in harmony. I have not yet inquired how the rats react to this innovation. But we are hoping that two or three bells will ring loud enough to sound the alarm when, another season, a gray tiger would creep into a garden which the thrushes haunt, for we love both our cat and the birds.

H. C.

Boston, Mass.